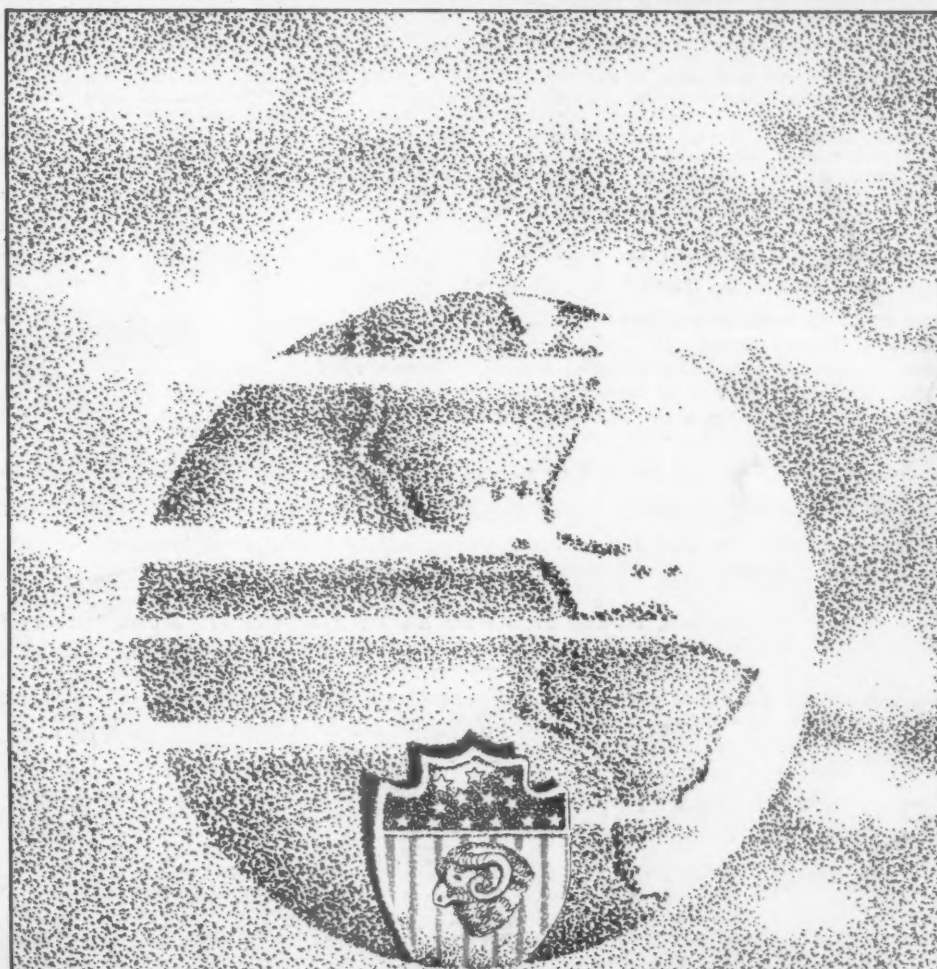


NATIONAL Wool Grower

Melvin, Dr. A. D.



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The
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ASSOCIATION —

FEBRUARY

1913

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If you have a band of 3,000 sheep it costs you about 50 cents per head to insure feed for them for the winter. The sheep are worth \$4.00 per head. You feel that you can afford to make SURE provision for the time when snow will cover the ranges and blizzards sweep through the hills for, if when that time comes you have no reserve supply, your sheep will starve. As an asset they are wiped out, so you pay 50 cents per head to INSURE that winter feed. It looks like this on your books:

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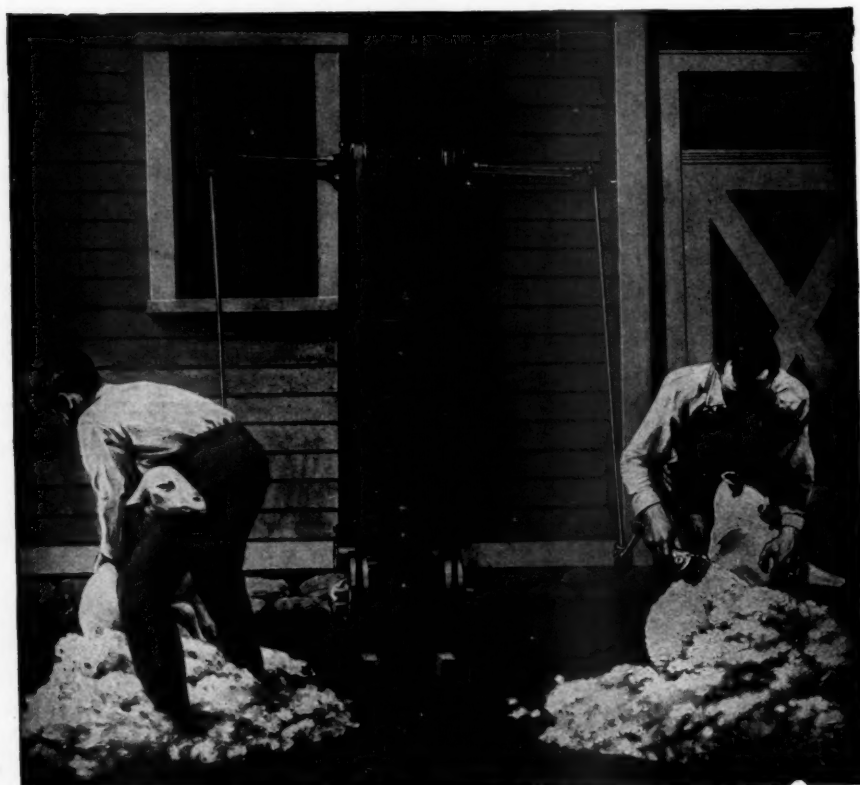
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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. III.

FEBRUARY, 1913

NUMBER 2

Wool Growing and The Tariff

ADDRESS *by* S. W. McCLURE, Cheyenne, Wyoming, January 9th, 1913

ANY comprehensive review of wool growing in the United States takes us back to the days of Columbus, for it was he who first brought sheep to our shores. History records that when Columbus sailed on his second voyage to this country he stopped at the Canary Islands where he took on a number of sheep that were later landed at Isabella on the new continent. This is how the sheep came to us for it was not a native of the Americas. After this initial shipment in 1493 almost every boat that landed on this continent left a considerable number of sheep. So that the sheep of the early colonists were soon able to supply most of the colonists' need's for woollen clothing. This was fortunate and necessary, for in the absence of a domestic supply of wool our forefathers must have depended upon flax or the skins of animals for their clothing. Wool was then highly treasured by foreign countries, and its exportation was punishable in many instances by death. It is unnecessary to here review in detail the vicissitudes that surrounded the early sheep breeder. But history records that the wolf, the panther, and the bear all took their daily toll from among these early flocks. So serious was the menace of these predatory pests that in the year 1648 the Court of Massachusetts placed a bounty upon predatory animals, which provided that, for every wolf killed during the ensuing four years an Englishman was entitled to at least thirty shillings, and an Indian to twenty shillings. This was the first wild animal bounty. In addition to this bounty law nearly all of the early colonies promulgated similar laws and issued various orders to encourage the breeding of sheep, even to the extent of prohibit-

ing their sale or the exportation of their wool.

Coming down to the early days of the Nation we find that the Revolutionary War had devastated the sheep industry, and especially had it shown the positive necessity of a larger supply of domestic wool. Thus, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison, as well as other prominent men of that early day, urged the enactment of federal and state legislation to foster and protect wool growing. Jefferson, in 1809, violated the law of Spain by sneaking a few Merino sheep out of that country, two of which later became his property. However, he excused his action on the ground that our need of wool must be greater than our respect for law. But in spite of the fostering laws enacted by the several states wool growing did not prosper. The War of 1812 again demonstrated the need of wool. The demand for it at that time may best be illustrated by the fact that in 1814 pure Merino wool sold in Boston at three dollars per pound. In order to increase wool production a tariff of 15 per cent was placed on imported wool in 1816. This was our first wool tariff, the entrance as it were of the American sheep into national politics. This early tariff did not sufficiently foster wool growing; therefore, in 1824 the tariff was raised to 20 per cent; in 1825, to 25 per cent, and in 1826, to 30 per cent—10 per cent more than was offered us last year by the House Ways and Means Committee. We cannot here review the various changes of the wool tariff or the causes that led up to them. Suffice it to say that nearly every presidential campaign from 1816 to the present time found the sheep in politics, much

against its owners' will. The result of this continual agitation of the wool tariff has been that from 1816 to 1912, a distance of ninety-six years, the wool tariff has been revised eighteen times, allowing an average duration of each tariff of but five years and four months. Each of these revisions has been attended by more or less bitter political discussions which have alarmed the man with his money invested in sheep and offered the wool buyer an opportunity, which he did not lose, to purchase our wool on a free trade basis. However, an examination of the tariffs existing previous to 1861 creates the suspicion that they could not have meant any great benefit to wool growing because of the fact that their schedules were poorly balanced. In some the duties on wool were high and the corresponding duties on manufactures were low; in others, the wool duties were too low, which in either case deprived the grower of the full benefit of the tariff.

With these early tariffs we have but a moderate interest, and shall pass to the year 1865 as the time when the basis for our existing tariff was first devised. The Civil War found our armies in need of clothing, a need that could not be supplied entirely from domestic products, and as wool became a contraband it was obtained with much difficulty, a difficulty which would have been insurmountable had the war been fought in a colder climate, or our enemy been better supplied with warships. The relation of war to wool may be here illustrated. In the four years preceding 1861 our average annual importation of wool was twenty-seven million pounds. From 1861 to 1865 our average annual importation

was sixty million pounds. Washington's army at Valley Forge was decimated for want of woollen clothing. Napoleon's winter campaign in Russia was greatly retarded by a lack of woollen clothing. Wool is as essential to war as food, and in such times only the domestic supply is available. The close of the Civil War found the sheep industry languishing and the federal treasury depleted. Therefore, as has been the custom of this government, the sheep was to be called on to again return prosperity to the land and funds to the federal treasury. In pursuance of this policy the Revenue Commission then in existence asked representatives of the wool growers, as well as representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, to meet and devise a scale of duties that would raise revenue and encourage wool growing and wool manufacturing. Such a meeting was held in Syracuse, New York, in December, 1865, and as a result of this meeting and subsequent meetings, the present basis of wool duties was agreed upon. These two interests recommended the form of law which seemed to them best suited, to the Revenue Commission, which in turn recommended its adoption by Congress, a recommendation which Congress carried out in 1867 by the passage of the Morrill bill. While the law enacted in 1867 has been repeatedly changed, the principle upon which it was based remains unchanged. As this is the principle that has been so vigorously attacked and so deceptive to the woolgrower, it is worthy of close attention.

The meeting between grower and manufacturer in 1865 was marked by intelligent discussion upon both sides. Fortunately an accurate record of the meetings between these two bodies is available, and doubt therefore as to the intent of the framers of this law may be dismissed. In 1865 we had in the United States approximately twenty-five million sheep of all ages. Of this number more than 75 per cent were located in those states where the Merino flourished, east of the Mississippi river. In fact, at that time the Merino held the field against all comers and the

great bulk of our wool was Merino. Not the light shrinking Merino of the Rambouillet type, but the heavy, dense fleece of the Vermont type. In addition to the Merino we produced some coarse common wool of fairly light shrinkage, but of low value.

The record of the Syracuse meeting clearly shows that in 1865 most of the wools of this country shrank on an average 60 to 70 per cent. At about this date South America, Australia and Africa were the great wool producing nations. The wool produced in Australia was very like ours both in quality and character, and little of it had as yet been imported. The Australian wool then shrank from 60 to 70 per cent, according to best available data. The situation in South America was somewhat different. The Merino and the native sheep of that country had been crossed yielding a cheap, heavy wool which shrank from 60 to 70 per cent, the same as our own wool. However, in addition to this Merino wool South America produced a considerable quantity of what was known as native carpet wool. These native wools shrank at that time around 50 per cent, but they were coarse, poor in character, and so filled with burrs that they were considered very inferior wools and not looked upon as a competitor to be guarded against. It was the heavy Merino wool that was to be excluded. After considering these facts the conference between grower and manufacturer resulted in the conclusion that the average shrinkage of all desirable wools of the Merino type, both in this and in foreign countries, averaged 66 2-3 per cent, and upon this basis the entire law was predicated. It has been asserted that the Syracuse convention intended to place the duty upon the grease basis. This assertion, however, is not in accord with the facts, for the entire line of reasoning pursued by these conferees recognized scoured wool as the important material to be taxed, and they clearly provided that wool imported in the grease should pay the same relative duty upon its scoured content as it would pay had it been imported scoured. However, as a matter of con-

venience in the collection of the duty the tax was placed upon the grease pound along with its equivalent upon the washed and scoured pound. Therefore, in accord with the recommendations of this conference Congress, in 1867, levied a duty upon all Merino wools imported in the grease of ten cents per pound, plus 11 per cent ad valorem. If washed, double the grease duty, and if scoured, treble the grease duty. Thus we see that the intent was to place the duty on the scoured wool obtained and not upon the grease and dirt. If further proof be desired as to the shrinkage of wool in 1865, or to the actual protection which the law presumed the wool grower would get, it will be found in the fact that in levying a compensatory duty, which that law gave to the manufacturer to compensate him for what he paid because of the tariff upon wool, this compensatory was levied on the basis of four-to-one. That is, the compensatory duty assumed that four pounds of grease wool were required to make one pound of cloth. This ratio was correct only when wool shrank 66 2-3 per cent or more, and it would have been dishonest to give this much compensatory duty if imported wool then shrank less than this amount.

The law of 1867 discriminated against the grower of coarse wool, in that it admitted such wool when washed at the same duty as if it were imported unwashed. The washing of these wools reduces their shrinkage from 20 to 40 per cent, materially increasing the yield of scoured wool obtained for the duty. This has long been referred to as one of the "jokers" of Schedule K, but in reality it was not at that time a "joker." It only became such after it was continued in the law of 1890, at which time our coarse wools should have been protected. In 1867, when this law was passed, our production of long combing wool was limited, and the supply used by our manufacturers came either from Canada or England. These class 2 wools are used by the worsted manufacturer. In 1867 worsted manufacturing had not been long established in this country. Therefore, to

encourage it this concession in the duty was made. Again, these class 2 wools came from countries where practically all the wool was washed, and to have doubled the duty upon them would probably have been burdensome to this new manufacturing industry. This favor to the worsted manufacturer, of course retarded the development of mutton sheep in this country, but as the law gave the worsted manufacturer a compensatory duty based, not on the wool duty he paid, but nearly two and one-fifth times greater, worsted manufacturing prospered, and it still continues to do so.

As we have before stated, our protection must be measured not by the duty on the grease pound but by the duty paid to obtain sufficient wool to make a pound of scoured wool. Since, in 1867 domestic and foreign wool of class 1 was of the same shrinkage, our growers had the full protection of the law regardless of whether the wool was imported in the grease or in the washed or scoured condition. Under the stimulus of this law our wool production rose from 160 million pounds in 1867 to 337 1-2 million pounds in 1884, at which time our protection was considerably reduced. Of course in 1872 the wool duty was reduced 10 per cent, but this was restored in 1875. The wool tariff, however, became the subject of general revision in 1883, when an important reduction in the duty was made. The law of 1867 had placed the duty at ten cents per pound, plus 11 per cent advalorem. In 1883 the average value of Port Phillip fine wool was twenty-four and one-half cents per pound. Our protection against this then was twelve and seven-tenths cents per pound. The average price of Australian cross bred wool was then eighteen cents per pound, and our protection against it twelve cents per pound. The law of 1883 reduced the tariff to ten cents per pound, which in effect reduced our protection from two cents to three cents per grease pound. Under this reduction our wool clip fell until in 1889 we produced but 293 1-2 million pounds. In 1890 the tariff was again revised and the duty on wool

raised one cent per grease pound. In accordance with this increase in duty wool production likewise increased so that by 1893 we produced 348 1-2 million pounds, or the greatest amount in the history of the industry. Then came an election and wool was placed upon the free list. In response to this our production fell from 348 1-2 million pounds in 1893 to 259 million pounds in 1897, a reduction of eighty-nine and one-half million pounds in four years. Then the wool tariff was again revised and a duty of eleven cents per pound given to grease wool. Production against increased from 259 million pounds in 1897 to 318 1-2 million pounds in 1911. I anticipate that the 1912 clip will be less than the 1911 clip, but this reduction is largely attributable to the tariff, for be it remembered that in 1911 we had a special session of Congress from which a very low wool bill was sent to the President for his veto. This, coming at a time when all our wool was on the market, enabled the buyers to purchase our clip at free trade prices, which forced many growers to give up the sheep business. There was no good excuse for the low prices of 1911.

All of the foregoing makes it evident that there exists an intimate relation between wool growing in this country and the tariff. And it must further be apparent that in the absence of less actual protection than we now have a large decline in wool production must inevitably follow. This, of course, brings up the question of our actual protection at the present time. Two important events have occurred since 1867 to influence the actual protection which American wool growers have received under the law. The law placed the duty on grease wool. The importer at once saw that the only way he could reduce the duty was by reducing the shrinkage of the wool he imported. No other avenue was open, for if he imported, washed or scoured wool the duty was relatively just as high as if he imported it in the grease. Therefore, the importer, early in the 70's, set about the purchase of light shrinking wool. He began to pay a premium on light wools. The foreigner began to pack his light wools separately in response

to this premium. However, it must be evident that to change the shrinkage of a nation's wool is a slow process, and this was a slow process. How slow it was is not a matter of record, but the best available data seems to show that up to 1880 imported wools shrank about as much as our domestic wool, so that for many years after 1867 we had practically the full protection of the law. About 1880 an event occurred that was destined to materially reduce our protection. This was the permanent establishment of the frozen meat trade. The first attempt at the exportation of frozen mutton from Australia to Europe was in 1861, but it was a failure. Repeated efforts met with no better success, and it was not until 1879 that the exportation of frozen mutton was successfully established. Then began a change in the wool production of South America and Australia. The heavy shearing merino had reigned supreme throughout the world, except in parts of Europe. Now the road had been paved for the sale of mutton, and consequently a change in the type of sheep was demanded. Therefore, in South America and New Zealand the merino began to give way to the cross-bred and the production of light cross-bred wool necessarily followed. In our own country the worsted industry that demanded cross-bred wool was growing apace. The carded industry that used our heavy merino wool was failing, just as it was doing abroad. This left our short clothing wool in less demand. Thus, by 1883, even before the tariff was reduced, our actual protection had been reduced by reason of the increased clean yield of imported wool. Add to this the tariff reduction of 1883 and we have the cause of the decline in the wool production that followed until 1890. Along in the 80's the skirting of foreign fleeces had become general and our importations were largely skirted wools, even before this iniquitous feature was added to the McKinley Bill. It had previously been permitted by the customs house. As we approach the present date the causes which I have here given as operating to reduce our protection have become more and more intense, so that where we had the full protection of the

law from 1867 to about 1883, these influences have now reduced our actual protection to but little more than one-half of what it originally was, and what the law and the country supposes it is today. In other words, the wool tariff has automatically reduced itself to about one-half its former proportions. That this gradually decreasing protection has been the active factor in retarding wool production in this country seems to me evident, for when we had the full protection, from 1867 to 1883, our wool production increased at the rate of eleven million pounds per year. But from 1897 to 1911, under the decreasing protection of the present law, our average increase has been but four and one-half million pounds per year.

Now as to the protection which we actually receive. A scoured pound of class-1 wool is today imported at from fifteen cents to twenty-two cents in duty, being the lowest for the quarter bred wool and advancing with the fineness of the fiber. Class 2 wools are obtained at from fourteen cents to sixteen cents in duty. Of course where a product like wool rests in the hands of a great number of producers, there is great competition to sell, so that regardless of the rate in the law you do not and cannot have the price of your product advanced to the full extent of that rate. This would be as true under the proposed democratic bill as it is true under the Payne-Aldrich law. It will always be true as long as the grower sells his wool for less than it is actually worth. In order to determine your actual protection I have taken fleeces of wool, divided them down the back, sent one-half to Boston and the other half to London, and obtained the scoured price at each point. On a fleece of Oregon fine wool the London price was quoted as forty-two and one-half cents, the Boston price at fifty-nine cents, a difference in favor of Boston of sixteen and one-half cents per scoured pound. This difference, however, may not all be due to the tariff, for the Boston price of this wool included the entire cost of getting the wool to Boston and before a foreign wool could get to Boston in competition with ours

similar charges would have to be added to it. The probable cost of buying and laying this class of wool down in Boston from London is two and one-half cents per scoured pound. Therefore, this must be added to the London price in order to have the Boston price of the same wool, which would make it forty-five cents. Therefore, your protection on a scoured pound of this wool as a result of the tariff is the difference between forty-five cents and fifty-nine cents, or fourteen cents. However, the actual tariff that is paid to import a pound of this class of wool is eighteen and one-quarter cents, yet your price was only advanced fourteen cents. You failed to obtain 22 per cent of the actual protection in the law.

I treated a fleece of extra fine Ohio wool in the same manner, sending half to London, and half to Boston. The London price scoured was fifty and one-half cents, the Boston price, seventy cents. Adding three cents to the London price as the importing cost, this wool would then be worth fifty-three and one-half cents in Boston in the absence of a tariff. Therefore, your protection represents the difference between fifty-three and one-half cents and seventy cents, or sixteen and one-half cents per scoured pound. The actual tariff paid to import a pound of this class of wool is twenty-one and one-half cents. Again, we find that our wool failed to equal the foreign cost, plus the tariff, by five cents per scoured pound, which is equal to twenty-three per cent of the actual duty paid. A fleece of low quarter blood, Idaho wool sold in London at 30 cents in Boston at 44 1-2 cents. Adding 2 cents to the London prices we find the tariff benefits us 12 1-2 cents per scoured lb., or 6 1-4 cents per grease lb. An examination of prices here and abroad seems to show that on our wool ranging from three-eighths blood down to braid our protection has more nearly equaled the actual duty paid to import a similar wool than it has in the case of wools classed higher than three-eighths blood. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that our supply of fine medium and half-blood wools is about equal to the domestic demand. Our Western braid and low quar-

ter-blood wool sold this year on the basis of forty-two to forty-five cents, clean, at Boston. At that time similar wools were selling in London on a clean basis of twenty-eight cents to thirty-two cents. This indicates that on this class of wool the tariff was benefiting us to the extent of twelve cents to fourteen cents per scoured pound, which, on the grease basis, meant five to seven cents per pound. Wherefore, when everything is considered the enhancement of our western wools this year by reason of the tariff has ranged from twelve to eighteen cents per scoured pound. Wools of the farm states have been benefited somewhat more than Western wools.

Full well I understand that a comparison of Boston and London prices as they sometimes exist might reveal a greater difference than this, but my estimate is as it should be, based on the protection the grower receives, not on the speculative features of the Boston market. I do not here mean to say that this has been our protection every year. Some years it has been greater, and some years less. I believe it is a sound theory that when wool is high abroad our protection will be less than when it is low abroad.

All of the foregoing has had to do with the effect of the tariff upon wool growing, but there are those who assert that our wool growers do not need a tariff and the industry is not worth protecting. The need of a tariff is best illustrated by the statistics I have here given showing a decided increase in wool production when the tariff was increased and a decided decrease in production when the tariff was removed or reduced. Such figures are the best arguments. We may draw an excellent illustration from the present condition of wool growing in Canada. Canada is an ideal country for wool production. Her soil and climate contain every advantage to be found in North America. She is peopled with a race who are natural shepherds, coming as most of them have from the sheep breeding counties of Great Britain. Yet in spite of these natural advantages Canada has failed dismally in the production of wool and in the manufacture of

(Continued on Page 40.)

Making Mutton Popular

WHEN the National Wool Grower was first started about two years ago, it had three immediate purposes to fulfill. First, the education of the people, as to the inequalities of the existing wool tariff and the remedy therefor. Second, the education of our wool growers as to the reform needed in preparing our wool for market, and third, the launching of a broad campaign, to extend the use of mutton and lamb among the American people.

The founders of this paper, the officers and executive committee of the National Wool Growers' Association, felt that the sheep breeder was not receiving a remunerative price from the sale of his sheep and lambs. Investigation revealed the wholesale price of mutton and lamb to be very low, due apparently to a lack of demand for this meat. This lack of demand could be traced largely to a misunderstanding on the part of the people as to the true food value of mutton. Of course, it was found that the retailer was exacting too large a profit and that misrepresentation was frequently made to the consumer. However, it was found that these difficulties could be overcome by creating an understanding among the consumers as to the nutritive value of mutton as a food. Previous to the publication of the National Wool Grower, little was heard or read of mutton in an unusual way. It was looked upon by producer and consumer as an ordinary meat food possessing no special qualifications, to be used occasionally, but not as a permanent article of diet.

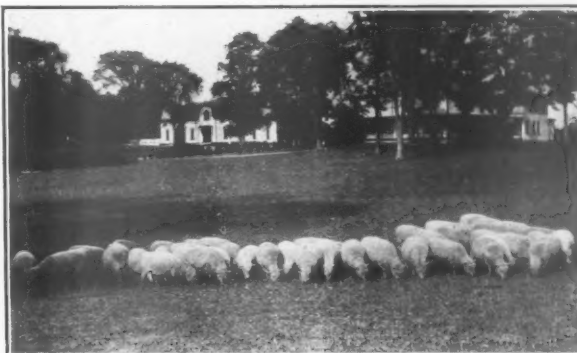
Now in a brief two years, this paper has published, and been the cause of publishing, more real facts about mutton than has been given circulation in the previous ten years. All literature commending mutton and lamb has been reviewed in these pages and these reviews have been copied extensively by the press of the country.

The National Association has called upon every Agriculture College to give greater attention and publicity to the value of mutton and lamb. At least three of these Colleges have prepared and issued bulletins dealing with this subject in a general way. The Secretary of Agriculture is now preparing a popular bulletin upon this question which will be given the widest circulation, and no doubt prove of great value.

The Mayors of one hundred and fifty cities have been asked to urge the use of mutton. All State Wool Growers' Associations have been importuned to do likewise. We are now asking each State Association to get their Agricultural College to publish a bulletin on mutton. In addition to this, the National Association has issued about twelve different press bulletins to daily

broader demand can be brought about. For example let us relate two instances. A church supper was being given in Chicago and a prominent lady connected with the affair, suggested that cold mutton sandwiches be served. The suggestion was accepted, but on going to the local butcher, it was found that he did not handle mutton because he had no demand for it. Therefore, this lady secured some from one of the packers, had it properly cooked and served at the supper. The meat was highly complimented. It was eaten mostly by people who patronized this butcher shop. Some weeks later, this same butcher, told this lady that since the church supper he had had regular orders for mutton, and he now carried it in stock.

One of the mutton bulletins sent out by this Association was published in a western paper. The sheriff in a certain town read this bulletin, and the next day ordered forty pounds of mutton to feed the county prisoners. This sheriff said to the writer, "I had not been using mutton, but this just called my attention to the fact that it was cheaper than beef and I might as well use it." These two illustrations suffice to show what may be done by advertising.



If you desire Pure, Healthful, Nutritious Meat, this photo indicates the animal from which it should be taken.

papers all over the country in which the value and cheapness of mutton has been fully set forth. The subject matter of these bulletins has been given wide circulation. Sheep breeders everywhere have been urged to lose no opportunity to advocate the more extensive use of mutton and lamb. The result of this has been that the attention of millions of people have been attracted to this meat and an increase in consumption must be inevitably follow.

That advertising will increase the demand for mutton cannot be denied. In fact, it is in this method only that a

We are outlining a wide campaign of advertising that will call the attention of millions of people to the food value of the sheep's meat. Already arrangements are being made for an extensive propaganda at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. All the products of mutton will there be on display: mutton chops and sandwiches will be sold at cost; a moving picture show indicating the cleanly and healthful habits of the sheep will be free to the public; other ideas will be worked out as they are presented. Such a campaign will bring the word "mutton" to the mind of millions of people.

The importance of all of this may be illustrated. The reduction in the

Western freight rates on wool save the Western sheep man from two to four cents per sheep. The tariff on wool adds to the sheep man's income thirty to forty-five cents per sheep. If the price of market sheep and lambs could be advanced one cent per pound, it would increase the income from sixty to seventy-five cents per lamb and from eighty to one dollar and twenty-five cents per sheep.

The reduction in the wool tariff means increased competition with foreign wool, and this means that the sheep producer of the future must derive more of his revenue from the mutton end of the business. This cannot be done however, until a demand for the increased supply of lamb has been established. Undoubtedly as time goes on, more and more of the merino range sheep will be abandoned and the supply of lamb will grow greater and greater. This will bring the danger of over supply. The only way to avert this danger, is to increase the demand for mutton. The only way this can be done is through advertisement. The only way any important campaign can be carried on is for every sheep breeder to send this Association his Five Dollar Dues.

S. W. M.

REPARATION ON WOOL SHIPMENTS.

Editor National Wool Grower:

We have received a number of inquiries relative to the final order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the wool freight rate case. The commission declined to allow reparation, except from and after the date of handing down its decision, viz: March 21, 1912. In order to advise the wool growers generally as to their rights under this decision, we take this opportunity to state through your columns what the situation is.

There are a number of territories in which shippers will be entitled to reparation on 1912 shipments. Among these may be mentioned the following:

In the southern territory a considerable quantity of wool moved to the

eastern markets after March 21, 1912, and before the new rates went into effect. Those shippers will be entitled to reparation in sum equal to the difference between the rate paid and the rates prescribed by the order of the commission. The amounts which would accrue to shippers from the New Mexico region would probably be quite considerable.

There were some lines of railroad against which no specific order was made in the original opinion of the commission, and these lines did not apply the new rates during the season of 1912. This was especially true of the Chicago and Northwestern, and of the Salt Lake, Los Angeles and San Pedro. Consequently there will be valid claims for reparation from shippers along these and certain other lines. In the Nevada territory the Southern Pacific misapplied the rates prescribed by the commission, so that the charge was uniformly from 4 to 6 cents in excess of the lawful rates. This is especially true along the Southern Pacific west of Ogden. Claims for preparation from this territory, while not large, would apply to a considerable amount of traffic.

In a portion of the Idaho territory the rates were "blanketed" instead of graded as ordered by the commission. The result was that shippers in the Soda Springs territory paid from 4 to 6 cents per hundred in excess of the prescribed rate. This difference should be claimed as reparation.

The supplemental decision after the Denver hearing prescribed fourth class rates westbound. This would naturally result in a lower eastbound rate in western Idaho and eastern Oregon. Claims for reparation in this territory would amount to a considerable sum.

There are also other sections where the rates did not conform to the order of the commission, but the above illustrations are sufficient to indicate the general basis upon which reparation may be demanded.

With reference to the persons entitled to reparation will say that this subject is often misunderstood. In

order to receive reparation on account of excess freight paid, the claimant must show that he paid the freight. In other words, the claimant must have been the owner of the wool at the time of the shipment. Where the wool is sold by the shipper in the field, the freight is paid by the purchaser and the purchaser is entitled to the refund. On the other hand, where wool is shipped on consignment, the shipper is entitled to the refund.

In order to file claims for reparation, we should have the following information relative to each shipment:

Date of shipment.

Name of consignor.

Name of consignee.

Place of origin.

Destination.

Car number and initials.

Number of packages and whether sacked or baled.

Weight of wool.

Rate paid.

Total freight paid.

Owner of wool at time of shipment.

Shortly after the commencement of the wool case we were asked to represent a number of persons in prosecuting claims for reparation. At first we adopted the rate usually charged by traffic associations for a similar service, viz: 50 per cent of the amount realized. Later it developed that the amounts involved were large and we felt justified in reducing the charge to 25 per cent, no charge to be made unless reparation was secured. We have decided to extend this same opportunity to all shippers who desire to have us represent them in securing reparation. Those who desire to take steps to this end will please write us, giving the above mentioned information or as much of it as is available. The shipper will probably be able to obtain most of the information at his local station, but if unable to obtain it all, we will endeavor to secure whatever further information may be necessary.

JOHNSON & HADDOCK,
Shoshone, Idaho.

A Lesson Never To Be Forgotten

THE CHEYENNE WOOL EXHIBIT

UNFORTUNATELY the impression existing many years ago relative to the annual meetings of the National Wool Growers' Association, was to the effect that these meetings were not as interesting as they should have been for the average flock master. In order to correct this and give the meeting an air of practicability, a sheep show was established. For the past eight years an interesting feature of the annual convention has been a sheep show, but unfortunately out of the many shows given, only about three of them have proved of a character in keeping with a national show.

It was decided not to hold a sheep show in connection with the Cheyenne convention and to substitute a wool exhibit therefor. This, of course, was somewhat of an innovation and we awaited with considerable interest the criticism of the delegates to the convention. However, the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company of Chicago had collected a magnificent wool exhibit which they very kindly shipped to Cheyenne and located near the convention hall in a large, well-lighted and well-heated building.

The writer has had the opportunity of seeing practically all recent American wool exhibits, and it has been his duty to read the reports of foreign exhibits, therefore he seems to be in a position to judge intelligently the character of the exhibit presented by the National Wool Warehouse Company. Beyond a question, at no time in the history of the wool industry of the United States

and probably of the world, has there ever been assembled such a unique, attractive and instructive exhibit as that prepared by the National Warehouse Co. It teaches a lesson to wool growers ten times more valuable than can be taught through speeches or the pages

in the manner in which our wool is prepared for market. Knowing the high character of this exhibit, we were interested in finding whether or not it was appreciated by the many wool growers who examined it, and we are proud to report that we believe that it was the consensus of opinion that this wool exhibit was the most interesting feature ever presented at a national convention of wool growers. If this exhibit is ever brought to your neighborhood, don't fail to go and see it.

Below we submit in detail a review of the exhibit, and ask every man to read this carefully before preparing the 1913 clip for market.

As one entered the exhibition room it was observed that the display was arranged on three sides of the room, and as there was an abundance of light both day and evening, the exhibit showed off to good advantage.

Beginning at the left side was displayed a large cabinet, showing the handling of a ten-pound, one-fourth blood fleece through all the stages in the mill to the finished product. This exhibit was prepared by S. B. and B. W. Fleisher, Philadelphia, and was technically correct, showing the losses occurring not only through shrinkage, but through noilage and waste in the various machines, to the finished yarn.

Noilage of course here refers to the short fibers of wool combed out in making the top.

Above this were shown sweaters, mittens, caps, etc., aggregating in weight 47 ounces, the product of the



A Piece of Blue Serge Cloth showing effect of tying wool with Jute or Sisal Twine

of a paper. The wool grower who saw and studied this exhibit at Cheyenne, has carried home a lesson which will remain with him during the balance of his life. If it could be brought to the attention of all the wool growers in the West, it would mean a revolution

principal sort of the ten-pound fleece displayed.

The next two cabinets were prepared by the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and showed every stage in the process of manufacture, from the grease wool to yarn, and also the methods of manufacturing fancy colored yarns. This was a feature that particularly interested the ladies, as it was readily observed that the manufacturer blends the wool dyed in the tops when drawing out the yarn in order to obtain beautiful colors, in much the same way that paints are mixed in order to obtain various shades, it being impossible to obtain the color of these yarns through dyes.

The adjoining cabinet showed Australian wool carried through the various processes from natural condition to yarn, and Turkey Mohair, and choice South American wool handled the same way.

Two large cabinets, showing class 3, or so-called carpet wools, attracted much attention. Type samples of wools from India, China, Central Asia, Turkey, Russia, Turkestan, etc., were shown. The characteristic of most of these wools, of course, is shown by the lack of breeding, these wools being more in the nature of hair than of wool.

The next twenty-four cabinets contained entire fleeces and scoured wool of the principal grades into which American wool is classified, arranged from fine staple to braid, each set of four cabinets containing typical representative fleeces as follows:

An average Utah.

An average Wyoming.

An average Idaho.

An average Montana.

A choice Montana.

An average Ohio.

An average Australian as now imported.

Scoured Wyomings and Montanas.

These were arranged by grades, with shrinkage indicated, so that growers could readily compare wool from their section with that grown in other sections of the West, as well as the average Ohio and choice foreign wools. While this is one of the technical fea-

tures of the exhibit, which will perhaps appeal least to the general public, yet it is the one that the growers should study the most, and from which they will derive the greatest benefit.

Then followed twelve cabinets, containing wool from the raw state to the finished article, such as a hat in the process of making, heavy mackinaws, a regulation United States army sweater, and two types of men's suiting.

The felting quality of wool was well illustrated through two exhibits, showing wool buffing wheels and knitted felt boots. It was hard to realize that a knitted stocking about four feet long could be shrunk into an ordinary length felt boot without seeing the raw and finished article.

The types of pulled wool—being the wool removed from the pelts of sheep killed for food—were exceedingly interesting. Thirty-two samples were shown, but the information was given that over fifty varieties are made in the large packing houses during the year.

Defective goods, due to bad preparation of wool for market by the grower, were shown in a striking manner. A large bolt of blue serge cloth was hung where everyone could examine it and see the defects. A photograph of the bolt is reproduced here. The light streaks through the goods are the imperfections in the cloth, due to the presence in the wool of fibers of hemp, jute, or sisal twine, which remained in the wool until it was woven into the cloth and then dyed. The dye used for wool will not affect vegetable fibers; and the entire piece of goods was ruined.

With this exhibit was shown wool in the process of manufacture, in the sliver and tops, showing large amounts of twine fibers in the wool. When this condition is discovered in the mill before spinning, the yarn can only be used for inferior products, and thus entails a great loss to the manufacturer.

Large bundles of various kinds of paper twine were hung so that growers could take whatever samples they desired. The paper twine is made from wood pulp and if any of it should adhere to the fleece it will dissolve in the

warm water used for scouring the wool and no injury to the finished product can possibly result from its use. There has been a little prejudice in times past against the use of paper twine, due to the fact that in its introduction it lacked sufficient strength and broke in handling. This objection has now been overcome, and we cannot urge too strongly upon the growers, as we have many times before, the abandonment of all other ties, and the exclusive use of paper twine.

A bolt of beautiful white serge was shown, which was entirely ruined by black wool adhering to the white and remaining in the yarn until the goods were finished. An effort is made in the mills to remove stray black hairs through a minute examination as the goods come from the loom, but this is a very costly process, and the loss resulting from black wool being mixed with that required for pure white requirements is so great that manufacturers have been led to buy Australian wool in preference to attempting to use American wool for such purposes.

Shoddies in various colors and qualities were shown and proved very interesting to many. Shoddies are short woolen fibers made from garments which have been once worn and are usually the result of the efficient work of our Hebrew friends in the large cities, who are commonly designated as "rag pickers." The results of their efforts are gathered into large mills, which sort the cloth of various qualities into respective grades, such as sweaters, stockings, underwear, serges, woolens, etc. After cleansing, grinding, and re-working these articles come out ready for use by the woolen trade. The fibres are too short and brittle to be used by the worsted manufacturers, practically all the strength and vitality of the wool having been lost, but they are used in the manufacture of woolens of various sorts.

A badly packed bag of wool attracted much attention. It was observed that many growers looked at it with a peculiar expression, something akin to that observed on the face of a man who has been trying to lose a dog without much success. It was even suspected

that some of the growers were blushing a little under their shade of tan, but this cannot be stated definitely. It, however, served to call to the mind the old expressions, "The cat came back," and "A bad penny always turns up."

It is hoped the Warehouse Company will preserve this bag as a relic of former barbarous days, for there is now such a marked determination on the part of the growers to better prepare their wool for market that it is hoped the company will not receive a similar bag in the future.

The five remaining exhibits were arranged in a similar manner. A crate on the floor contained live sheep. Above this were cabinets containing fleeces similar to that worn by the sheep below, the scoured product of a similar fleece, and Mason jars containing the amount of dirt obtained in scouring the fleece shown. The upper section of the cabinet contained the product of the scoured wool in tops, noils and yarns. Draped down three sides of each case, under glass, were typical products of the wool shown, consisting of women's dress goods, men's suitings, a beautiful bed blanket, the American Flag, etc.

It was hard for many to realize that the dirt shown in the Mason jars could come out of a single fleece. The one-half blood fleece, weighing 6 1-2 pounds, shrinkage 65 per cent, yielded only 2 1-4 pounds of clean wool and 4 1-4 pounds of dirt, equal to about 2 1-8 quarts.

Perhaps the shrinkage of wool and what it really means to the grower was more vividly illustrated through the means of the Mason jars containing the dirt than in any other way. Five "Fine and Fine Medium" fleeces weighing 42 1-2 pounds, shrinking 70 per cent, will yield only 12 3-4 pounds of clean wool and 29 3-4 pounds of dirt and grease, equal to almost 15 quarts.

It was exceedingly interesting to the growers to trace by the type of live sheep shown the class of goods produced. In connection with the sheep producing the three-eighth blood Staple could be seen a high quality bed blank-

et, an army sweater, and two pieces of beautiful suiting, and to know that one Cotswold sheep, producing a fleece weighing 8 1-2 pounds, shrinking 50 per cent, would make three 4x6 American Flags, was interesting to all.

An addition to the exhibit is in course of preparation, but for lack of time could not be shown. This will trace the breeding of sheep as shown through the fleeces, so that growers may see where various cross-breeds will lead them in wool. S. W. M.

FOX BREEDING.

Up on Prince Edward Island, Canada, a very flourishing industry in breeding black and silver foxes has been permanently established. The fur of the black or silver fox is exceptionally valuable, single skins having sold at as much as \$3,800.00. It is said that the average price for these skins is approximately \$400.00. The poorest skins sell at not less than \$100.00, and from that the better ones command much higher prices. For many years the skin of the silver fox has been worn by royalty, and this has given it a pronounced standing among the well to do in every country in the world.

It is said that the fox industry on Prince Edward Island now represents an investment of not less than \$4,000,000.00, and new farms are being established with great rapidity all over the island. The industry was first established some twenty-five years ago, however, it made but little progress until the last ten years. Now it is booming, as many farmers are giving up ordinary agriculture to indulge in fur raising. In fact, so great is the demand for breeding foxes that last year many pairs were sold for this purpose at from \$1,500.00 to \$4,000.00 per pair. In one instance a pair of exceptionally fine two-year old foxes has sold for \$30,000.00.

In captivity the fox is not overly prolific, its litters range from two to seven pups, averaging about four. These foxes live to be eleven or twelve years old and during a life-time a pair will produce about thirty young foxes.

However, on this basis if the skins average \$400.00 each, the business would appear to be fairly remunerative.

All these fox skins are shipped to London, where they are catalogued and sold by dealers who devote their time exclusively to silver and black skins. Some years ago these fox farmers established a combine, to prevent the sale of foxes to outside parties. High prices, however, for breeding stock has broken up the combination. As far back as 1907 there was shipped to London 1,909 skins in a single year and the highest price paid for a skin of that year was \$3,800.00. Even though the number of foxes has increased, the number of skins exported last year was comparatively small, for the reason that few foxes are being slaughtered on account of the demand for breeding stock.

This Canadian fox industry has now assumed such importance that the Department of Agriculture is about to officially recognize it by establishing a registry book in which the breeding of the fox may be accurately recorded. This will enhance the value of breeding stock and put the business on a scientific basis.

The climate of Prince Edward Island is said to be particularly adapted to fur production. It is just sufficiently cold and humid to produce a heavy lustrous fur. That the island possesses some peculiar adaptability is evident from the fact that common fox skins from that island command a considerably higher price than those from other parts of the world. However, there is no doubt that there is to be found many places in the United States where fox breeding could be established successfully. Of course, it naturally follows that the demand for black and silver foxes at exceptionally high price is easily satisfied. However, furs of all kinds are becoming scarce all over the world and there will never be a time when these black or silver fox skins will sell for less than \$100.00 per skin.

Only a few sheep men have so far paid their dues, for the year 1913. Unless these dues are forthcoming, we cannot continue with the work in hand.

Bennett Demands Free Wool

ON JANUARY 27TH, one Frank P. Bennett, editor of the Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, appeared before the House Ways and Means committee and submitted what he calls an argument in favor of retaining a duty of 50 per cent on all manufactures of wool and in favor of placing all raw wool on the free list. Mr. Bennett's so-called argument seems to be a studied, bitter attack on the sheep industry. He supported this argument of his by the most inaccurate statements that we have yet known to be presented to a congressional committee. Mr. Bennett will be remembered as the once vice-president of the National Wool Growers' Association, at which time he attempted to have his paper made the official paper of the association. Of course, this would have brought great prestige to Mr. Bennett and his paper and made it a power in the textile field. However, previous to this, he had been a rank advocate of free wool, but when he began to work his charms on the wool growers he became a rank protectionist, and spoke and wrote as such. However, as the wool growers began to know more about Mr. Bennett and his schemes, they came to the conclusion that his official identification with the Association was not for the best interests of the organization and in a somewhat turbulent meeting of the association in Salt Lake City, the services of Mr. Bennett were dispensed with. Subsequently Mr. Bennett has been a vigorous advocate of free wool.

Mr. Bennett's testimony before the Ways and Means committee was so ridiculous and his argument, if it can be called such, was so lacking in logic and accuracy, that we herewith submit a few of Mr. Bennett's most accurate statements to the committee in order that the wool growers may judge the nature of his attack:

"Mr. Bennett. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think I have condensed my remarks into a 10-minute space, but I will endeavor to do so."

"The Chairman. If you appear for

this paper we will give you a little more time. How much time do you desire?"

"Mr. Bennett. I think I should have half an hour."

"The Chairman. We have a large number of witnesses here. Do you think you could get through in 20 minutes?"

"Mr. Bennett. I will try to."

"The Chairman. The committee will allow you 20 minutes."

"Mr. Bennett. I want to urge the committee to report a reduction of the duties on goods to 50 per cent, and the entire removal of the duties upon wool, which would be substantially a re-enactment of the Wilson law, the best tariff law that this country has ever seen, so far as wool and woolens are concerned."

The panic of 1893 was followed in August, 1894, by the Wilson law, and one year from that time the country was very prosperous and the textile industry was very prosperous."

Editor's Note.—Of course, Mr. Bennett's statement here will appear as utterly absurd to anyone who remembers the condition that prevailed throughout the country during the entire period of the Wilson bill. During those dark days the sheep men and the farmers were driven into bankruptcy; nearly every factory in the land was closed and the only places kept open were the poor houses and the soup houses.

"Mr. Bennett: Following that period was the enactment of the McKinley law, which, as you know, lasted a very short time. We then had the Wilson law under which the country was very prosperous."

"The main objection to the duty on wool is not only that it hampers the manufacturers, but it hampers a proper sheep husbandry in the United States. The people of the United States are very fond of lamb, roast lamb, lamb chops, and lamb in every form; but there is not the desire in this country for heavy mutton that there is abroad in England and France and

elsewhere. There have never been half enough lambs produced in this country to supply the demand. During the past year there has been something in the sheep and wool business of the United States approaching what we call a liquidation in the stock market—there has been a liquidation of sheep, due to the scarcity of pork and mutton, and I do not know that anybody knows to how low a point the supply of sheep and lambs in the United States has been reduced."

"If we had free wool and the enormous political atmosphere which has surrounded the sheep husbandry was removed, instead of producing 50 per cent of the lambs in the United States we would produce 100 per cent. They do in England. They have twins enough to offset the male sheep and their losses in other directions, and they produce 100 per cent. The demand exists in this country for 100 per cent of lambs, but the attention of the farmer has been directed to such an extent to wool that they have never developed in that direction as they should."

"I have been familiar with the wool growing in the West and sheep husbandry in the West for 35 years, and it is astonishing the extent to which they keep what they call dry sheep—that is wethers or denaturalized male sheep. They could sell them as lambs for \$7; they keep them for three years, and have to sell them as full-grown sheep for three or four dollars, for the sake of the wool. I maintain that it will not be difficult for this committee to satisfy itself that with free wool and the proper development of the sheep husbandry in the United States more sheep will be kept than today, and it will be a growing industry instead of a decadent industry."

Editor's Note.—A duty upon wool does not in any degree hamper the wool manufacturer, for with a duty on wool a compensatory duty is always given on the manufactures of wool, which in effect places the same duty on the wool used by foreign manufactur-

ers, in the manufacture of goods to be imported into this country. Therefore, the domestic and foreign manufacturers are placed nearly on the same basis, but the domestic manufacturer then has this advantage over the foreigner. A duty on wool never can raise the price of wool in this country to the full extent of the duty, but a compensatory duty on cloth always assumes, and must assume, that domestic wool is raised to the full extent of the duty; therefore in whatever amount the domestic wool falls short of the wool duty goes as net protection to the domestic manufacturer. He is, therefore, decidedly better off with a duty on the wool than with wool on the free list. In fact, it can be proven that the great prosperity of woollen manufacturers in this country for the past 15 years has been more attributable to the duty on wool than to the duty on manufacturers of wool.

Now as to Mr. Bennett's statement that a duty on wool hampers the sheep industry. At the present time the duty on wool raises the price of wool to the grower from four to seven cents per grease pound, depending on the grade of wool. We do not see how this increase in price can hamper the wool grower or cause him to switch from mutton sheep to Merino sheep, especially when the wool duty is of more benefit to the mutton sheep than to the Merino sheep. When the wool grower did not have a duty on wool under the Wilson bill, he promptly went out of business. Bennett contends that we do not produce sufficient lamb and mutton to supply the domestic demand. The truth is that for many years we have supplied our local markets with more mutton and lamb than could, or should be consumed in this country. The tariff board shows that the slaughter of sheep and lambs in this country is seventeen million head. This is more than is consumed in any nation in the world outside of the United States. Every person who has studied the question at all, including the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and L. F. Swift, the largest meat packer in the world, has

arrived at the conclusion that something must be done to increase the demand for mutton and lamb. Sixty-five per cent of the seventeen million sheep slaughtered in this country last year were lambs, and the average price of sheep and lambs sold in Chicago, which is our highest market, in 1911, was but \$5.39 per hundred pounds. All of the agricultural colleges recognize that we have an over supply of lambs and all are working to increase the demand for this kind of meat. Mr. Bennett shows that he is not only ignorant of the true condition of the mutton market, but that he is not even well read upon subjects relating to the sheep industry.

Now Mr. Bennett's assertion as to one hundred per cent of lambs and the way they are produced in England is tommy-rot, which needs no comment here. He says England produced a hundred per cent of lamb, yet the truth is that England imports most of her lamb from New Zealand. Mr. Bennett asserts that we only produce fifty per cent of lambs needed in this country, and England produced a hundred per cent. Just the opposite of this is true, as is revealed by comparison of domestic and foreign prices. In November choice dressed lambs were wholesaling in the Chicago market at 11 1-2 cents per pound. On the same date in England the same grade of lambs wholesaled at 14 1-2 cents per pound. This does not look as though we had a lamb shortage.

Now Bennett says that under free wool we would raise more mutton sheep. If we did, the price would fall so low that no sheep breeder could survive. However, would we raise more mutton sheep under free wool? At the present time with a duty on wool the price of wool produced by a mutton ewe is raised about six cents per pound by reason of the tariff. The tariff raises the price of cross-bred wools somewhat more than it does the fine wools. Ewes of the mutton type shear about seven pounds of wool. Therefore, the tariff on wool raises the income from such a ewe forty-two cents, yet Mr. Bennett would have us

believe that if we reduced the income forty-two cents the sheep breeder would be encouraged to keep more of this class of sheep.

Of course Mr. Bennett brags about his long acquaintance with the sheep industry of the West. Any man that has even a slight knowledge of the conditions in the West understands that over much of the Western range country, no sheep can be successfully handled, except the Merino. Much of this country is not suited to the cross-bred and unless wool production is made profitable, these grazing lands must be abandoned. All this talk about wool being an incidental product of sheep husbandry is foolishness. Even on these straight mutton sheep the income from wool represents about forty per cent of the total income from the sheep. A proportion as large as this is not incidental by any means.

Now Mr. Bennett boasts of thirty-five years' familiarity with the Western sheep industry, yet in the next sentence he says that Merino lambs sell for seven dollars each, but by keeping them until three years old, they are worth but three and four dollars. Of course such a statement is a joke, but unfortunately there may be members of the Ways and Means committee who do not know the truth. The average price of mutton lambs on the range is just about three dollars per head. The average price of three-year-old wethers is around four dollars and twenty-five cents per head. Mr. Bennett just misrepresented lamb values one hundred and thirty-three per cent, but relatively speaking this is as accurate as many of the statements in his so-called argument.

"Mr. Bennett: In order to raise \$20,000,000 of revenue you impose forty or fifty million dollars of tax upon the manufacturers and upon the consumers in the raised price upon the domestic wool, and foreign competition is excluded. I say that is as plain as two and two make four."

Editor's Note.—Mr. Bennett here states that the revenue derived from wool is \$20,000,000.00 per annum, how-

ever, examination of the average imports for the past three years shows the average revenue from wool to be \$16,210,000.00. Mr. Bennett is only off four million dollars or 25 per cent in his estimate; the most accurate statement we have known him to make.

Mr. Bennett states that this wool duty places a great burden on the people of from forty to fifty million dollars per year, yet in another statement he says that the tariff upon wool does not raise the price of wool at all. Someone should ask him how he can reconcile these statements. If the tariff on wool does not raise the price of wool, then it places no burden on either manufacturer or consumer, and if it is left there, it will be of no consequence to either of these interests. Of course we do not expect Mr. Bennett to know very much about the wool tariff, but the fact is that the tariff on wool raises the price of domestic wool an average of about 5 1-2 cents per grease pound, which raises the price of the total American clip \$16,720,000.00. Therefore, if the wool tariff be a burden, the burden is \$16,720,000.00 and not forty to fifty million dollars, as Mr. Bennett asserts. Mr. Bennett contends that a duty of 20 per cent on wool would be a burden to the people, but he thinks a duty of 50 per cent on manufactured articles would not be a burden.

"Mr. Bennett: But as late as the framing of the Dingley law there was not but one man west of the Mississippi River who came on to the hearings here, primarily for the purpose of being heard and exerting an influence in the framing of the wool tariff. There were a couple of bankers here and there was one man who happened here with his wife from Colorado and who was making a tour somewhere. But there was only one man, one woolgrower, who came here for that purpose."

Editor's Note.—The above statement by Mr. Bennett is absolutely false. He may have made it ignorantly, but in the pages of his own paper he has referred to the work of the wool growers before Congress. Mr. Bennett knows well that at every re-

vision of the wool schedule, wool growers from all over the country have gone to Washington to ask for a tariff on wool. As late as last year, eleven wool growers from different parts of the country, mostly from the West, were in Washington to urge that wool be given a fair tariff. Fully ninety-five per cent of American wool growers feel that in the absence of a tariff on wool, they would be driven into bankruptcy and about the same percentage feel that if wool is placed upon the free list, all manufactures of wool should be placed upon the free list. The best illustration of the wool growers position as to the wool tariff is found in the election of 1895, when the wool growers repudiated every man who advocated free wool; Bennett got his shortly before that. In the last campaign free wool was not an issue, for both the platform and candidate of the Democratic party advocated protection. Mr. Bennett is now trying to get the Democratic party to repudiate its platform and campaign promises.

"Mr. Bennett: Just a word in regard to the merino sheep. They are the only sheep that will herd in large bands. They must have some merino blood to make them herd in large bands. The Lincolns, the Southdowns, the Cheviots, and the Shropshires will not. If you watch them feed you will see that they scatter out. The merino sheep will herd, and on those sheep there form diseases which take the form of animal parasites, inside and out—25 or 30 commonly known animal parasites. You can not get the mutton from them, because in order to get mutton you have got to have English grades of sheep and sheep of that description."

Editor's Note.—Here Mr. Bennett asserts that Merino sheep are more subject to disease than other breeds. This is absolutely contrary to the facts as will be testified to by practically every man of experience. Merino sheep are less subject to parasitic diseases than any other breed. This has been understood for more than two hundred years by everyone except Mr. Bennett. Sheep running on the pasture in the farm states must be carefully handled

on account of parasitic diseases, and it is the policy of many of these Eastern farmers to sell off their breeding ewes every few years and re-stock their pastures with Merinos from the range country on account of their greater freedom from disease. Mr. Bennett also says that you cannot get mutton from the merino sheep. The truth is that probably two-thirds of the mutton and lamb in the world is from merino ewes upon which English bred rams have been crossed. This is true with New Zealand, Australia, South America and the United States. The wool from these ewes represent forty per cent of the income derived from them. If this forty per cent is to be reduced there will not be enough profit derived from the sale of the lamb to justify a continuance of the sheep business.

"Longworth: Does the farmer or the merchant get the benefit of the wool duty?"

"Mr. Bennett: Nobody gets it. The duty on wool is the most absurd thing ever on the statute books."

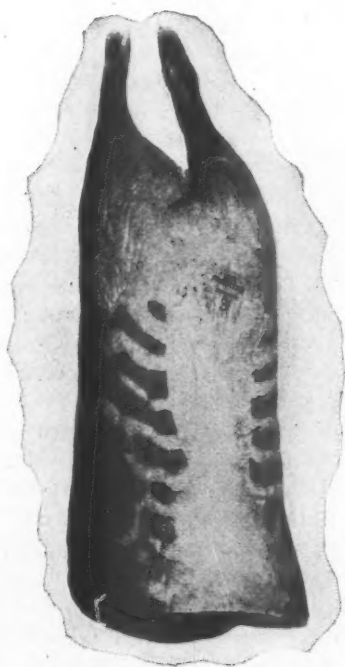
"Longworth: If wool is free how much will the price go down? asked Mr. Longworth."

"Mr. Bennett: Not at all."

Editor's Note.—Here we find Mr. Bennett deliberately testifying that a removal of the duty from wool will not reduce the price of wool. If Mr. Bennett knows enough about the textile industry to be testifying about wool, he knows that the tariff upon wool does and has raised the price of domestic wool over and above foreign prices. As we have before stated, our price is advanced from four to seven cents per grease pound. We have proven this by sending our wool to London and selling it in the open market in comparison with Boston prices.

However, Mr. Bennett's statement that free wool will not reduce the price of wool, leads us to believe that he has misstated the fact and that he ought to know better. The Wool and Cotton Reporter is a paper published by Mr. Bennett and in the issue of January 30th, 1913, page 173, in his

*At the Average
Chicago Wholesale
Price for 1912, One
Dollar would buy:*



14 POUNDS MUTTON, HIND QUARTER
8½ POUNDS BEEF, ROUND

15 POUNDS MUTTON, LOIN
5½ POUNDS BEEF, RIBS

20 POUNDS MUTTON, FORE QUARTER
10 POUNDS BEEF, CHUCK

If you want to reduce your meat bill read what Louis F. Swift, the largest packer of meats in the world, says: "The consumer keeps on demanding the choice cuts of beef when LAMB and MUTTON, fully as NUTRITIOUS, are being offered at a CHEAPER PRICE."

Think this over Mr. Consumer

report of the Boston wool market, the following statement is made: "There is a considerable number of buyers in the West representing local houses. Reports coming in from these men are all the same in the effect that there has been no attempt so far to contract, as the growers have an exaggerated idea of wool values refusing to consider a lower basis than the level of prices obtained for their wool clip at the close of the last season, insisting that there is a great scarcity of wool the world over, and declining to recognize the uncertainties confronting the woolen industry in this country, which will at least lower the value of the manufactured product and make foreign wools cheaper. It is the unanimous opinion of the wool trade that the next spring clip will come on the market very slowly, and as the grower fails to see the condition confronting the wool trade, it is very improbable that prices will rule anywhere near as high as the prices obtained for the clip of 1912."

In this report Mr. Bennett tells the wool grower that the removal of the tariff upon wool is going to reduce the price of his wool very materially. In his testimony before the Ways and Means committee, given probably on the same date on which he wrote this newspaper article, he states that the tariff upon wool does not raise the price of wool at all. It seems to the writer that Mr. Bennett, being under oath, has committed an offense here, which should be considered mighty serious by the Ways and Means committee of Congress and it is the duty of this committee to recall Mr. Bennett and demand that he explain this discrepancies in his sworn statement.

Of course the wool grower is not alarmed at anything that Mr. Bennett says or does. They would sooner have him advocate free wool than any other man in the country, as they believe it will have no weight with the nation. However, the Ways and Means committee is to be condemned for permitting Mr. Bennett to take up four or five hours of the committee's time simply because he was testifying for free wool and then allow the wool

growers but ten minutes in which to present their request for protection upon wool. Mr. Bennett asks for protection upon everything that he produces, but asks free trade in everything that he buys. But, we want to assure Mr. Bennett, that before a bill revising Schedule K, which provides free wool, passes Congress, he will find that the same bill will carry free manufactures of wool. The manufacturers then will not be so prone to advertise in the pages of his paper.

In his testimony Mr. Bennett left the inference that he spoke for the manufacturers and that in demanding free wool he was asking for that which the manufacturer most desired. However, our information upon this point is decidedly different from Mr. Bennett's statement. In their brief the carded wool manufacturers were for a duty on wool; the worsted manufacturers make no recommendation upon wool whatever, but we know many worsted manufacturers who favor protection upon wool and who have long since ceased to favor anything in the way of tariff that was advocated by Mr. Bennett.

BILLION DOLLAR IMPORTS.

Merchandise from foreign countries entering the United States free of duty reached the billion dollar mark in 1912. To be exact, free importations from other nations were valued at \$92,376,460, to which may be added \$50,000,000 worth of goods from Hawaii and \$41,000,000 worth from the Philippines, making a grand total for this country of \$1,84,000,000. In 1900 the value of such merchandise was \$342,000,000, so that in the course of 12 years "free trade" under our tariff system has trebled.

The share which non-durable merchandise formed of the total imports in 1912, was 54.6 per cent., against 51.8 per cent. in 1911, and 49.2 per cent. in 1910.

The principal articles of duty-free imports in 1912 were hides and skins, rubber, raw silk, raw cotton, fibers, tin, copper, nickel wood, oils, furs, fur

skins, coffee, tea, cocoa, fruits, nuts, spices, fertilizers, art works over 20 years old, uncut diamonds, and certain chemicals. The value of the leading items was coffee, \$130,544,722; hides and skins, \$121,169,395; rubber, \$99,447,673; raw silk, \$77,401,931; pig tin, \$50,371,102; copper, \$56,956,259; fibers, \$39,210,792; raw cotton, \$23,847,905; oils, \$24,165,927; fruits and nuts, \$20,857,829; tea, \$17,944,284; cocoa, \$16,917,356; fertilizers, \$17,891,587; uncut diamonds, \$9,863,770; and art works, \$59,582,432.

The "free list" of the first tariff act included merely saltpetre, pig tin, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper, wool, dye woods and dyes, raw hides, furs, and deer skins.—Tariff Record.

Langley Prairie, British Columbia.
To the National Wool Grower.

Being a stranger to the United States and seeing the name of your paper in the Spokane Review, I am taking the liberty of writing to you for information regarding wool-classing or sorting in the United States.

For many years I have been engaged at this work on big sheep ranches in Australia and Patagonia. In Patagonia I have classed for over ten years for the largest sheep company in the world, viz., Espoladora Company, who have about one-half million sheep shorn every year. I was engaged on one section and classed about 250,000 fleeces during the shearing season.

I have classed from five to six thousand fleeces per day for the London market. Forty-two shearers were engaged for the work, machine shears used and hydraulic press thoroughly up-to-date.

At present I have taken up a five-acre ranch district, but do not find things as good as I expected. I would like to supplement this with a few months classing to help me along.

I can show excellent references from London wool dealers. Should you be able to refer me to any one who would be interested, I would be very grateful.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR W. HIGH.

Our Future Beef Supply

By T. W. TOMLINSON,
Denver, Colo.

PRICES for live stock are high. Cattle are selling for more money than any year since the civil war. Hogs bring eight cents per pound on all the markets. Values of sheep and lambs are ascending. The consumer has so long enjoyed cheap meats that quite naturally he is complaining about the present retail prices. The press contains many sensational and exaggerated articles about a shortage of meat food products, and the general public seems to be convinced that there won't be enough meat raised in this country to supply our home demands.

There is really no occasion for alarm about the prospect of a future scarcity of meat food products in this country. When our population trebbles there will not be as much meat per capita produced in this country as at present, but when that time comes it will be found that the majority of the world will have even less. It may not be very consoling to the man who wants meat three times a day to know that in the distant future he will in all likelihood have a better prospect to secure a larger share per capita than his cousin in other climes, even though his share be less than he now consumes. Still it ought to be some satisfaction to know that our chances for an adequate future supply is better than ninety-five per cent of the balance of the globe.

Nothing is immutable. Governments, commerce, social conditions, religious beliefs are continually changing. It would indeed be anomalous if the production of the staples of life did not vary from one decade to another. Our population has increased twenty per cent in the last ten years. The products of our manufacturers has increased a greater per cent. Our production of food products, both grain and live stock, has not kept pace with the increase in our population and consequently our exports of these products have been dwindling. Some

statisticians estimate that the number of cattle in the United States are fifteen per cent less than ten years ago, while the number of sheep and hogs are slightly more. This is a big country and it is almost impossible to obtain any reliable data for comparison, but the consensus of opinion of those best posted is that we have today less live stock per capita than ever in our history. The subject of this article is "Our Future Beef Supply" and I will now confine my comments to cattle.

It seems necessary to consider first some of the causes which brought about the present conditions. No one cause explains it. Indeed there are a variety of factors contributing in different degrees to the result. It is a

actual settlers and dry farmers, and the vast horde of victims of real estate sharks, who were prevailed upon to file homestead and desert claims on land unfit for farming, seriously cut up the open range. The prohibition of fencing on government land was a most serious blow and increased the expenses and difficulties. The steady growth of the sheep industry and the ability of the sheep men to use the open unfenced range to better advantage than the cattle men accentuated the troubles. This and other minor factors made open range conditions for the cattle men most unsatisfactory and the great majority have been anxiously waiting for a chance to quit.

The establishment of the National Forests and the grazing thereon under federal regulations has proven of great benefit to the stock men and is generally endorsed by them. The rights of those using these forests for grazing are protected and they are assured of sufficient grass, and can make their business plans accordingly.

But the scramble for the grass on the open range has resulted in a decreased carrying capacity of the range, and this, in addition to the reasons already recited, explains why many cattle men cleaned up as soon as prices commenced to advance and they could get out with a little profit or at least without any loss. The gradual advance in prices the past few years has permitted them to do this and many have embraced the opportunity, with the result that the west has fewer cattle than for many years. Consequently it has been impossible for the feeder in the corn belt to secure as many feeders as in past years and that in turn accounts for the decreased marketing of finished cattle and the resultant higher prices.

The production of beef cattle has also been affected by the enlargement of the dairy business. The phenom-



Herefords in Old Mexico

mistaken idea that the old time ranch man, using the free range got rich in the business. Some of them who secured land made money, but the money they made was mostly through the increase in the value of the lands they struggled for years to acquire. Those who continued to use the open range had a very precarious existence; some years they reaped handsome rewards; other years they suffered disastrous losses. It was a most venturesome, hazardous business and they continued in it simply because they had their all invested and could not get out even. During the past twenty-five years, and particularly during the last ten years, range conditions have changed very rapidly. The influx of

enal growth of our cities has created a larger demand for dairy products and land formerly devoted to raising of beef is now in dairy farms. The high price of grain has tempted many farmers to sell their grain instead of feeding it to live stock. The feeding of cattle has not always proven to be a profitable venture and many prefer to sell their grain crops rather than feed them out, and this also has had an influence on the volume of beef produced.

The sum total of these and many other co-related causes is the lessened production of beef cattle.

This country still has its unrivaled agricultural resources and its ability to raise a greater volume of live stock is not impaired. All that is needed is the stimulus of profitable prices, a sensible control and protection of the open range, and a mild revolution in the methods of the farmers in the corn belt so that they will supply a part of the young stock they need to make into beef. Present prices will enable the farmer in the corn belt to raise cattle on his high priced land and when he finds out that it will yield him as much profit as strictly grain farming, or buying young stock and fattening it, he will promptly embark in the business of raising part of his own feeders at home. The range country even under ideal conditions can only supply a portion of the feeders, the farmers must raise the balance.

It will probably be necessary for the farmer in the corn belt to market the cattle they raise at an earlier age, namely, raise baby beef. They will also have to learn to utilize all the roughage on the farm, and in time there must be a more intensive cultivation of the soil, if we are to raise enough food and meat to supply our needs. This is not impossible; in fact it is a natural step in the general evolution of our slipshod farming methods. Our best farmers are doing it now.

The other most important reform necessary is to establish some control of the open range. Give the ranch man an opportunity to lease the semi-arid land of the west; he could fence it and

it would give stability to his business; he could conserve the grass and it would support a larger amount of stock. This need not interfere with the rights of the homesteader; on the contrary it would tend to attract homesteaders and would eventually lead to the passage of the land into private ownership.

In conclusion I desire to emphasize this final statement: If substantially the present prices for live stock continue, and the farmers in the corn belt will change their methods to suit the new conditions, and if the government will adopt a liberal and effective policy for control of the open range, this country will have for many years all the live stock it needs for home consumption and some for export. And it will be wholly unnecessary to import meat from the newer and more undeveloped countries.

NEW SHEEP RANGES.

For several years the Forest Service has been making investigations to establish new sheep ranges in the national forests. This is most commendable on the part of the Forest Service, and is highly appreciated by stockmen. The following letter from the District Forester at Missoula, shows a large amount of unused range that can certainly be used for "feed in transit" shipments:

"There are large areas of unused sheep range on the national forests in western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington that are not being used for grazing purposes, principally on account of not being tributary to a stock country and their location unknown to stockmen. The forest service is exceedingly anxious that these ranges be used for grazing and in order to be in a position to advise stockmen definitely on their value for this purpose, considerable data was collected last season on the location and extent of these ranges, their character and carrying capacity, accessibility from shipping points, season of the year they can be utilized to the best advantage, most favorable route of in-

gress and egress, etc. In fact, all available information on their suitability for grazing purposes was considered. This data is now being compiled in the form of a prospectus that will gladly be furnished stockmen to whom it may be of interest. Since the compilation of this detailed information will probably not be completed before March 1, I am now sending you maps of the Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene, Pend Oreille, Nezperce, Selway and St. Joe forests, showing roughly the location and carrying capacity of unused ranges on these forests and later will send you a copy of the compilation of the more detailed information referred to above.

Clearwater Range.

The unused range on the Clearwater is located on the north side of the North Fork of the Clearwater River, and has a carrying capacity of about 50,000 head, the nearest railroad points being Orofino and Trumbull, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The unused range in the Coeur d'Alene and Pend Oreille national forests, lies along the divide between the Clark's Fork and Coeur d'Alene watershed, and has a carrying capacity of about 15,000 head of sheep. The nearest railroad point is Cabinet, Montana, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, from which this area can be reached by a five to six-mile drive.

On the Pend Oreille Forest the area of unused range at the head of Lightning and Calhoun Creeks has a carrying capacity of about 10,000 head of sheep and can be most easily reached from some point on the Northern Pacific Railroad between Hope and Clark's Fork.

Nezperce Forest Range.

The unused range on the Nezperce Forest lies just west of the boundary line between Idaho and Montana and can be reached from the east or west. For sheep shipped in transit from Washington or Oregon, the best way to utilize this range would probably be to ship to Stites or Grangeville, Idaho, the nearest railroad points on the west side, and from there trail eastward through the Buffalo Hump country to

this range. At the end of the season the sheep could be taken eastward by an easy route to Darby, Montana, located on the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The unused range on the Selway Forest lies along the divide between the Selway and the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River. It has a carrying capacity of about 15,000 head of sheep. The nearest railroad point is Kooskia, Idaho, from which place the sheep can easily be driven to the range.

The unused range on the St. Joe national forest, includes practically the entire drainage of the North Fork and a large area at the head of the main St. Joe River. The range on the North Fork watershed has a carrying capacity of approximately 20,000 head of sheep and the nearest railroad points are Adair and Avery on the Milwaukee Railroad. The range at the head of the main St. Joe has a carrying capacity of about 30,000 head and can be reached either by unloading at Adair on the Milwaukee and trailing southward along the divide between Idaho and Montana, or by unloading at Iron Mountain on the Northern Pacific or Superior on the Milwaukee, from which points the sheep can easily be driven westward about 20 miles to this range.

Range Supervisors.

The supervisors of the different forests whose addresses are as follows, may perhaps be able to give more specific information relative to the character of the range on their respective forests and its accessibility:

Clearwater, Charles A. Fisher, Orofino, Idaho; Coeur d'Alene, Roscoe Haines, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Pend Oreille, J. A. Fitzwater, Sandpoint, Idaho; Nezperce, George V. Ring, Grangeville, Idaho; Selway, Frank A. Fenn, Kooskia, Idaho; St. Joe, Thomas C. Spaulding, St. Maries, Idaho.

When the Senate Finance Committee meets we must have at least five western wool growers in Washington to look after the tariff. We cannot have them there unless the wool growers are willing to pay their expenses.

WHAT! AGAIN?

Advocates of free wool under the new tariff bill must have short memories, for the Wilson Tariff was enacted less than twenty years ago, and any man who was in the wool business in 1893 is not likely to forget the blighting effect of that measure on the industries of the country and especially on the wool trade.

"Free Wool" and "Free Raw Materials" were campaign cries of the Free Trade Democracy about 1890. A "Free Wool Club" was founded at Harvard College, and William E. Russell, who was elected governor of Massachusetts in the tidal wave of 1890, made the principal speech in his campaign for re-election on the subject of free wool. He pointed out the "line of cleavage" between the prosperity of the Massachusetts cotton mills with cotton free from duty and the depressed condition of the woolen mills that had to pay duty on wool imported for their use. Campaign orators in the election of 1892 assured the voters that the election of a Democratic president and congress would result in a tariff with free raw materials, and above all free wool, that would give the country an era of prosperity such as we had never enjoyed before.

"Grover, Grover, four more years of Grover,
In he goes. Out they go. Then we'll be in clover."

was a favorite campaign song in 1892. The great Democratic victory of 1892 gave them a president and both branches of congress, and what use they made of their victory is a matter of history. The promised clover came to a few politicians and to almost nobody else. The radical cut in the wool tariff resulted in a slaughter of the sheep, and gave a blow to the sheep raising industry from which it has never recovered. Free wool under the Wilson tariff had exactly the opposite effect from what was claimed would follow its enactment and proved a disastrous experiment to the wool and woolen interests of the coun-

try. Incidentally the Free Wool club changed its name.

Shortly before our war with Spain an Englishman talking with an American resented our interference in Cuba and said: "If you Yankees don't mind your own business we may have to go over and give you a d— good licking." Whereupon the Yankee replied: "What, again?"

So when free wool is advocated as a stepping stone to great prosperity of the wool and woolen trade we can only say: "What, again?"

—Commercial Bulletin.

IRRIGATION BY PUMPING.

Work of making preliminary surveys for the first irrigation project for which water is supplied by pumping, in this section of the State has just started and with its completion a large tract of land east of Billings will be brought under cultivation. Water will be taken from the Yellowstone river and will be lifted to a height of approximately 100 feet by an immense pump operated by electric power. The pipe will be 24 inches in diameter and this will lead into the main canal which will be about 7 miles long. About 3,000 acres will thus be reclaimed and water will be elevated an additional 60 feet to the second bench where a smaller acreage will be irrigated. The land in this project has recently been held at a price as low as \$35 per acre and it is estimated that when the project is completed its value will have been enhanced fully 700 per cent.

"SOUTH DOWNS."

In New Zealand the pure bred flock returns shows an increase of 11,184 pure bred Southdown sheep over the number reported in 1910. Where the Southdown is bred to ewes of good size, the off spring is par excellent when mutton is the consideration. The time will yet come when the Southdown will receive more consideration in our own country. All that is needed to bring this about is the buying of lambs on quality instead of by weight.

Wool Growing in Australia

PART IX.—"CROSSBREEDING" by R. H. HARROWELL

In this country the term crossbred applies to sheep evolved from the pure Merino by more than one dash of one or more of the various British breeds. The first cross between say a Lincoln ram and a merino ewe is of course a halfbred, but if a Lincoln or another of the British breeds were put upon the half bred the result would be a crossbred, and so it would be called if further crosses of British breeds were made. If, however, a merino ram were put on the crossbred ewes, the progeny out here would be called "Comebacks." I do not know if these terms are generally employed in America.

In dealing with this question of crossbreeding, I think it would be advisable to include some New Zealand information, because they are far more advanced upon the subject there than in Australia. The climate and soil of New Zealand and the comparative smallness of the country have made it imperative for sheep farmers to get the utmost out of every acre, especially as there is very little in the way of natural pasture. Generally speaking, every acre of grass land has to be laid down and the best varieties of English grasses and clovers are used, but in Australia, except in a few favored localities, English grasses do not stand, and the natural pasture is solely depended upon.

New Zealand mainly consists of two islands, the North and South, and though only separated by a few miles of sea, the system of sheep breeding differs very considerably in the two islands.

On account of the ease with which the country was cleared, and the vast amount of easily obtained road metal, the South Island of New Zealand de-

veloped from a scientific farming point of view far quicker than the North Island which was hampered with more rugged country, heavier forests and great lack of road making material. In the South Island, there were greater areas of country carrying natural grasses, consequently there were more large merino flocks. As the merino forms the base of all sound crossbreeding, the South Island farmers had a distinct advantage in having here large flocks to draw even lines of ewes from to replenish their breeding stock.

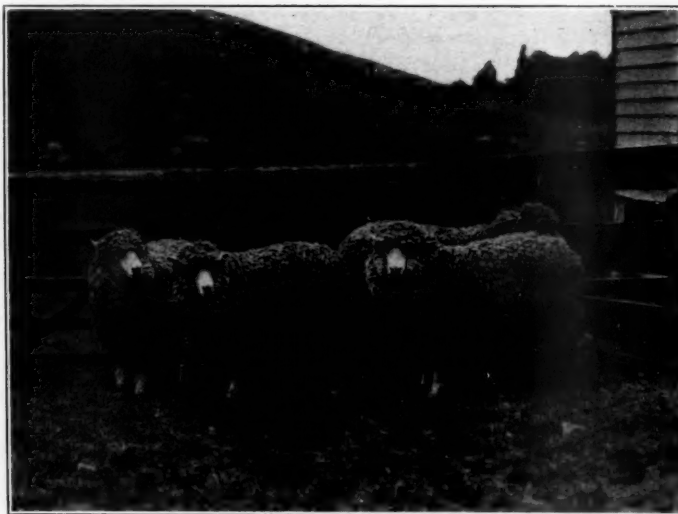
For a great many years the English Leicester has been the principal factor

cross or a halfbred which will more than pay its way if it misses the opportunity of passing off as a lamb. The fleece therefore must come in for some attention, because that is the item that has to compensate for not having got rid of the sheep as a lamb. Now the English Leicester ram on the big framed, well covered merino ewe has been found to produce a most beautiful fleece, while maintaining as good a carcass and distribution of meat as can be expected from a merino cross. The practice of putting the Southdown and Shropshire ram (two of the most ideal mutton breeds), on to merino ewes has

been abandoned for many years, chiefly because of the fleece aspect referred to. In the first place the merino ewe is not nearly so good a milker as the halfbred or the crossbred, and if the Down-Merino cross is not fattened on the mothers and sold as lambs, it makes one of the most unprofitable crosses that can be kept for wethers, and ewes are not by any means suitable to take their place in the flock as breeders. Therefore it has been found best to put one of the four leading British breeds on to the Merinos and in the

Canterbury district the English Leicester has pride of place. But further South, in Otago, the rugged nature of the country calls for a more active rangy sheep than the short necked, stocky English Leicester, and the Border Leicester is more favored and of course there are many breeders who favor the Lincoln on account of the heavier fleece. The Romney too, has its followers, and this aspect of the question will be dealt with more fully later on.

In working the British Breeds with the Merino it is necessary to have some system, otherwise a breeder soon



Crossbred New Zealand Rams

in the production of the now famous Canterbury mutton. The level plains of Canterbury made it possible to rear the compact short necked, well fleshed, small boned English Leicester and this breed makes one of the best nicks with the merino.

The breeding of lambs for export is of course one of the most profitable branches of cross-breeding, but even in New Zealand, where so much cultivation is resorted to to mitigate the vagaries of seasons, it is often impossible to get the lambs into export condition at the right time. Therefore, it has been found necessary to breed a

reaches a type of sheep so full of crosses that he wonders what sort of ram to use next. A very approved system adopted by one of the oldest and most experienced sheep breeders in New Zealand, is as follows: He has a pure merino flock of very high standard and this runs upon his rough back country and of course returns a very profitable clip. The ewes he culls for age he mates with English Leicester rams of high quality and the other progeny is very good. If the season is suitable, the male and the cull ewe lambs are sold fat off their mothers at about three months old, but the advantage of this cross is that if not disposed of as lambs, they produce a good fleece and make up into fine wethers for fattening later on. The best ewes among the halfbreds go into the breeding flock and they are mated with English Leicester rams again. The progeny proves the same valuable attributes described above with additional advantage that the three-quarter bred English Leicester ewe is a better milker and therefore a better type of sheep to breed fat lambs from. The pick of these ewes are kept as breeders and mated with South Down rams and all the progeny, by means of the best efforts of the farm, are sold off as lambs.

Apart from the advantages pointed out above, the system described avoids a good deal of confusion as regards the character of the wool clip. These definite types of wool are produced and maintained intact, which is a great advantage when crossbreeding on a large scale. There is the wool of the pure merino, the halfbreds, the three-quarter breds, and these can be classed and sold separately.

The above remarks apply to the South Island most particularly, because in a general way, quite a different system is adopted in the North Island. The country there is rugged in many places, the hills are steep, the greater part of it has once been heavy forest, and in the early days the sheep had to earn their living among stumps and logs. Not having the area of open country and natural grasses of the

South Island there were not so many merino flocks in the North, so that longwool sheep have predominated. At first the Lincoln reigned supreme, his heavy fleece giving him a pull over the other longwool breeds, but the hard life he had to lead soon told on the all important matter of constitution and losses became more numerous and lambing returns much lower. Then the Romney appeared on the scene and the strong constitution of this breed quite altered the aspect of sheep farming in the North Island. Romney rams were put on the Lincoln ewes and in those days the Kent sheep were not covered as they are today in New Zealand, consequently a few crosses with the Romney brought about a deterioration in weight and quality of the clip. The Lincoln was then resorted to again and ever since there has been the fluctuation between the Lincoln and the Romney, and of course, on suitable country the English and Border Leicester breeds had their supporters, but the bulk of the breeding has always been Lincoln-Romney, and the increased use of the latter breed is one of the features of New Zealand sheep farming at the present time. The official returns dated April, 1912 are now to hand and they give a fair idea of the present trend of breeding in the Dominion. Comparing the returns with those of 1909 it is remarkable to note that, with the exception of Romneys and Southdowns, the other pure breeds have decreased in number. For instance, during the three years pure merinos have decreased by over 12,000, pure Lincolns by over 25,000, pure Border Leicesters by over 11,000, pure English Leicesters by over 18,000 and pure Shropshires by over 12,000. Romneys, on the other hand have increased by nearly 69,000, and Southdowns by 11,000. The figures are as follows:

	1909	1912
Stud Merinos	52,879	40,433
Stud Lincolns	119,563	94,348
Stud Romneys	218,434	286,349
Stud Border Leicesters	98,887	87,336
Stud Eng. Leicesters.....	105,412	87,744
Stud Shropshires	32,550	19,797
Stud Southdowns	21,983	33,167

Of course, these figures only apply to Stud sheep of the various breeds and they are quoted to give an idea of the trend of breeding at the present time. Coming now to the ordinary flock sheep that is crossbred and the other longwools, the numbers are 21,449,226 as compared with 20,922,045 in 1909, and there has been a decrease of over a quarter of a million of merino flock sheep.

The total number of breeding ewes in the Dominion is given as 12,277,029 and bearing these figures in mind it is wonderful how the quantity of mutton and lamb exported is maintained. New Zealand annually exports over 5,000,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb.

The cutting up of large estates and consequent disposal of merino flocks is bringing about a difficult situation as regards the crossbreeding industry, because the right class of merino ewe is now very hard to obtain. Breeders are even looking to Australia for ewes, but the expense of transit, combined with the difference of the seasons, are acting as a detriment in that business.

The present situation was foreseen by some of the early breeders and it was no doubt the cause of the origin of the more well known Corriedale breed. The Corriedale is really the first cross between Longwool Rams and Merino ewes, inbred. That is the half breds are mated together and no recourse is made to the pure breed on either side. It derived its name because the first experiments at inbreeding from half breds were started by Mr. James Little, Corriedale Station in Otago, N. Z. The first trial was with the Romney Merino halfbred, but when the Corriedale estate was sold the flock was dispersed. In 1880, Mr. James Little made a fresh start, this time with Lincoln rams on merino ewes. The progeny were heavily culled and the best were in due course mated together. This course was pursued year after year without any return being made to the pure sheep of either breed. This interbreeding has now been going on over thirty years, so that now the Corriedale is looked upon as an established breed and it is registered as such. Nu-

merous flocks were established and the sheep are in great demand. They combine a heavy fleece of very profitable wool with a big meaty carcass. The wool averages 56 to 58 combings and the rams cut up to 22 pounds, ewe hoggets up to 17 pounds, wet ewes 15 pounds. The wool off the ewe hoggets have sold up to 34 cents per pound in the grease, being of light shrinkage.

I find that space has run out before I have touched upon the Australian aspect of crossbreeding, but as breeders in the Commonwealth are looking toward New Zealand for hints on the subject, I thought it better to refer to the present position in the Dominion and deal with Australia in my next.

THE PRACTICAL MERINO.

The practical merino is the one equally balanced between wool producing power and meat producing power, neither one to the sacrifice of the other. Many of our merino breeders in trying to produce fleece, have drifted away from flesh, and where they have given flesh production special attention, they have drifted away from a profitable fleece.

When we come to understand that through selection of the best mutton forms you will increase the power of mutton production, forcing the secretions to the production of flesh instead of fleece, until the fleece is materially thinned over the entire body, and extremely so underneath, increasing the size of the bare arm pits. The natural results of a full rounded rib, with sufficient depth to give great digestive capacity, to enable the animal to get the greatest amount of value out of the masticated food, while on the other hand, you can by selection, force the fleece production to very material sacrifices in flesh, robbing the individual animal of its flesh-producing power, forcing the secretions to the production of fleece, instead of flesh, and in so doing you will lessen the flesh on the quarters, making them less rounded, with a flatter rib and a flatter shoulder, with the front legs a little closer together, closing up the arm pits with

fleece, increasing the number of strands of wool to the square inch by several thousands, creating from three to five corrugations in the skin, until you have fully doubled the fleece-producing surface. The greatest density of fleece as a rule, is produced with the greatest number possible to produce, of small corrugations in the skin, while they can be increased in size to far exceed their usefulness, as extreme large folds are usually accompanied with a more open fleece and a little more staple. A fleece producing fifty-two thousand strands of wool to a square inch, has never been found among the extremely heavy folded sheep, therefore it is necessary to know when you have sufficient wrinkles for the best results in a fleece-producing sheep. Too many of our breeders of wrinkly Spanish sheep, through a fad for heavy folded sheep, have impaired their constitution, while attempting to produce fleece beyond the capacity of the animal, to support it. That is why the disastrous break-down in the Spanish flocks, during the latter part of the eighties, when wrinkly merinos became so unpopular, for the reason that they were bred to be unqualified for a practical field sheep, forcing the breeders to rapidly drift their flocks in the direction of a wool mutton merino by the use of plain bred rams, bringing the plain bred flocks into popularity, for this special purpose until the wrinkly bred flock became almost extinct during the nineties, driving the wrinkles from the surface only required a few years breeding, until the weight of fleece was seriously diminished. Until the breeders commenced to grasp for the remaining remnants of the heavy fleeced flocks for the purpose of building a well balanced, practical wool mutton merino, a practical field sheep.

S. M. CLEAVER.

You cannot raise wool in this country without a tariff and you cannot have a tariff upon wool unless the National is given sufficient financial support to present your case to congress.

A CORRECTION.

The Honorable Joseph E. Wing, who made the investigation in South America for the Tariff Board, recently spoke before the Country Life Commission of Montana. The newspapers reported Mr. Wing as stating that free wool would not affect the sheep industry of this country. This statement was given wide publicity and we have called Mr. Wing's attention to it, with the result that we are informed by Mr. Wing that he did not make any statement which could be construed as even indicating that free wool would not be injurious to American sheep interests. Mr. Wing has authorized me to state that in his judgment free trade in wool would mean a considerable reduction in the price, and he sees no more justification for free trade in wool than for free trade in anything else. Mr. Wing has been very consistent in this matter and since his investigation in the Argentine Republic he feels that free wool would be a serious injury to our sheep industry and has so stated publicly on many occasions.

The wool growers have a very profound regard for Mr. Wing and we are mighty glad to correct this erroneous statement which had been given such wide circulation.

SHEEP IN WYOMING.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Wyoming on April 15, 1910, was 4,827,000, representing an increase of 45.1 per cent as compared with the number of June 1, 1900 (3,327,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 5,116,000 fleeces, weighing 42,828,000 pounds, and valued at \$8,913,000. Of these totals about one-sixth represent estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 50.9 per cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 8.4 pounds, as compared with 8.2 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 21 cents, as compared with 15 cents in 1899.

The National Wool Grower

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WOOL PRICES MISUNDERSTOOD.

Recently we have talked with many sheep men who from reading accounts of foreign wool sales have gained the idea that wool in London is worth as much as in the United States. This is a serious error for our sheep men to fall into. Because, when wool prices are understood, it will be seen that our wool is sold considerably above London values.

Australian quotations are nearly always for good graded, skirted fleeces, that shrink decidedly less than similar grades of domestic unskirted fleeces. The Boston prices of domestic wool is always for unskirted fleeces and an unskirted fleece is always worth much less than a skirted one. As before stated, the foreign quotations are for skirted wools and seldom do we receive reports on the skirts, locks and bellies taken from these fleeces.

Australian wool is handled in the following manner: If one hundred thousand sheep are being shorn, the wool is all passed on by experts as it comes from the sheep and each grade of wool, that is to say, quarter blood, three-eighth blood and so forth, is sent to a separate bin. After it has been graded according to blood, the fleeces are all spread out on a sorting table and again gone over and sorted. Sorting here means that all bellies, necks, legs and locks are taken off and baled separately. This is all done at the shearing shed. Therefore, when this clip is placed on the market, the own-

er offers so many bales of greasy merino skirted; so many bales of pieces; so many bales of bellies; so many bales of locks. Of course, the first classification, greasy merino skirted, commands the highest price, for if, the entire fleece weighed eight pounds only from four to five pounds of it will be included in this classification.

To illustrate this, we quote the Sydney market of December 26, 1912. The following shows the average prices for each grade taken from a clip:

	Grease Price	Scoured Price
Greasy Merino Skirted	23c to 28c	44c to 48½c
Greasy Merino Pieces	22c to 27c	37c to 44c
Greasy Merino Bellies	16c to 22c	32c to 40c
Greasy Merino Locks	8c to 15c	22c to 30c

The above prices are for extra light, bright, free wools averaging finer than fine territory wools. When these prices are properly weighed and compared with the Boston prices of similar unskirted wool, it will be found that on the scoured basis for Merino wool, Boston ranges from 14 to 18 cents per scoured pound higher than Sydney.

We recently sent a fleece of Idaho quarter blood wool to London to get a comparison with Boston prices. The Idaho sheep man received 45 cents per scoured pound for this wool in Boston. The same wool could have been bought in London and laid down in Boston for 32½ cents per scoured pound. Therefore, the tariff benefited the wool grower to the extent of 12½

cents per scoured pound, or 6¼ cents per greased pound.

Take the coarse or braid wools. Today, well classed and well washed Lincoln wethers are sold in London at 23 cents per pound. This wool does not shrink to exceed 24 per cent, which would make the price of a scoured pound about 30 cents. Domestic braid wool sell in Boston from 40 to 45 cents.

When the high foreign prices are under consideration, we would urge our wool growers in making comparisons to take into consideration the lighter shrinkage of foreign wools together with the superior manner in which they are packed. We are now receiving about half of the tariff the law intended us to receive. Still our price is raised 12½ cents on a pound of scoured quarter blood wool. The law intended that it should be raised a full 11 cents on a pound of grease wool. Therefore, our protection is benefiting us about half the extent of the tariff. However, this benefit is just twice as great as it would be under the 20 per cent ad valorem tariff which has been proposed by the Democratic Ways and Means committee.

CONDITION OF THE CLIP.

In order to determine the quality of the 1913 wool clip we have sent out letters to wool growers all over the range country asking for the condition of the wool on February 1st. Never before have we received so many letters of such a uniform character when dealing with a subject of such wide production. From every hand has come the word that the outlook for the quality of the new wool is better at this date than has been the case for many years. In fact, old sheep men have written us that in a memory of twenty-five years they could not recall a single season when the growing wool was surrounded by such favorable conditions.

Throughout the range country, the sheep went into winter in unusually good condition. They had summered well and abundant fall rain caused the

winter range to carry a very heavy growth of grass that has not been equaled for many years. From November until the present date, not a single storm of importance has occurred to weaken the sheep, and hence effect the wool fiber. The fall of snow has been just sufficient to furnish the sheep with water and the ground with moisture. The absence of wind, together with the moist condition of the earth has left the wool cleaner, brighter and lighter, than for many years in the past. The high condition of the sheep in the fall and a continued plethora of feed has produced an unusual length of wool fiber. Of course, it is yet too early, except for the southwestern states, to predict what the final condition of the clip will be, but it is gratifying to be able to say that at this season of the year the prospects have never before been so bright.

HOMESTEADING THE FORESTS.

If one were to read the pages of the Congressional Record he would find there more words uttered in behalf of the homesteader within the National forests than in behalf of any other class of our citizens. Every senator or congressman who attacks the National forests make the attack in the name of the homesteader whom they assert has been denied admission thereto. This continual agitation in favor of opening the forests to homesteading has led many people to believe that much of the land in these forests is suitable for agricultural purposes. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is that there is mighty little land in any of our National forests that is suitable for agricultural purposes and from which the homesteader could expect to make a legitimate living. It is only logical that this should be true. Our National forests for the most part consist of rough mountainous land lying at a high altitude and remote from transportation or settlement. Much of these forests are under several feet of snow for half the year, and in many places for a longer period. Under such conditions,

the homesteader could not produce crops, let alone market them. It may be suggested that if crops were produced in the forests, they could very well be fed to live stock, however, the unusual quantity of snow forbids the feeding or keeping of live stock in these forests during most of the year.

Our National forests were for many years open to settlement and but few homesteaders availed themselves of the privilege. This of itself is evident that the land was not desirable for agricultural purposes. Of course, there may be here and there an isolated tract of land upon which a man could make a living, but as a general proposition, a homestead in the National forests is but a summer resort at best.

Under the present system all open lands in the forests are devoted to live stock grazing from which the government derives a rental of about one million dollars a year. A portion of this rental reverts to the state and this portion is already greater than would be the revenue of the state and county from taxes were these lands opened to settlement. Again the money derived from grazing in the forests is partly devoted to the building of trails, roads and bridges, something that did not exist under the old system and which the states could not indulge in for the next half a century.

As a sound economic question, it is better so far as the development of the state is concerned that the lands of our National forests be devoted to live stock grazing, rather than to the kind of homesteading that could be obtained. Those who advocate any considerable settlement of our National forests will accomplish little for their state if it be secured.

SACKING WOOL.

As the wool shipping season approaches, we deem it important to again urge upon the flockmaster the necessity of properly sacking his wool for shipment. Under the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the minimum weight for a thirty-six foot car of sacked wool is 24,000 pounds.

In the hearing before Commissioner Prouty, in Denver, he made it plain that if this minimum was reduced, the rate by necessity would be raised. Therefore, the decision of the commission in this matter must be accepted as final.

Some complaint reached us last year to the effect that 24,000 pounds of certain grades of wool could not be loaded in a thirty-six foot car. Probably this is true as to a small percentage of our wool, especially that of Shropshire or Hampshire character, but if proper sacking is employed, the amount of wool which will fall below the minimum will be very small indeed.

The wool grower should understand that the buyer can estimate from the weight of the sacks just how much wool can be loaded in the car, and if the minimum cannot be reached, the buyer will take this into consideration in determining the price.

Wool cannot be sacked too tightly. Therefore, the more that is gotten in, the less sacks will be required and the surer will we be of reaching the car minimum. Aside from the minimum weight of the car, good business principles demand that wool be as carefully sacked as possible, as many savings will be effected thereby.

Now and then you hear a sheep man suggest that the wool buyer estimates shrinkage by the weight of the sack. If this ever was true, all wool buyers who ever estimated shrinkage in this manner would have long since gone out of the wool business. The weight of the sack has positively nothing to do in determining the estimate that will be placed upon the shrinkage of the wool.

FREE BEEF.

Many of the papers published in the New England states and particularly those in the large cities, are clamoring for a removal of the duty from beef. At the present time the duty on fresh meats is 1½c. per pound and if this duty is being carried into the retail price of the meat, its

removal could only mean a reduction of this amount. However, the duty has positively no effect upon the retail price of any kind of meat. This is beautifully illustrated by the fact that in the last three weeks the price of cattle has dropped an amount equal to the duty on meat, yet not in a single instance has the retailer reduced the price of beef. Were meats placed upon the free list, it could by no possibility reduce the price of meat to the consumer.

Unfortunately there is a slight shortage of beef in the United States at this time, but this beef shortage has been greatly over estimated, and it will be fully made up within the next two or three years, provided a duty on meat is retained. Of course if we are going to buy our meats in South America, our shortage in cattle will never be made up, because there would be no purpose to serve by increasing our number of cattle. Under free meats immense quantities of beef would be imported from the Argentine and the retailer would still deal it out to the consumer at fixed prices, just as he does now. The wholesale price of beef in this country is not high, but the consumer cannot buy from the wholesaler. Free beef would be a national calamity and we hope that every friend of the American farmer will use his influence to protect the live stock industry of this nation.

FREE SHOES.

Recently the shoe and leather manufacturers appeared before the committee on Ways and Means in the house and urged a retention of protective duties upon boots, shoes and all manufactured leather goods. Ordinarily this paper would advocate protection of these articles. But, it is to be recalled that when the tariff was revised in 1909, these leather manufacturers went before President Taft and made such a demand for free hides that the President finally adopted their recommendation and secured this concession in the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Therefore, the leather manufacturer has free raw material and we see no reason why his finished product should not be placed upon the free list. The farmer who produces the hides out of which the boots and shoes are manufactured is compelled to sell them in a free market. Justice demands that the same farmer should have the privilege of buying his boots, shoes and harness in a free market.

At the time that the duty was removed from hides the boot and shoe men promised material reductions in the price of these commodities if hides were placed upon the free list. However, this provision of the law had scarcely become effective, when an advance in prices of boots and shoes and all leather goods had taken place. This should so discredit these shoe manufacturers that they should receive scant courtesy before the national congress. We regret the necessity of advocating free trade in any domestic product, but it is the policy of this paper to demand a square deal on the tariff and where the manufacturer has his raw material free, we shall consistently urge that his finished product be likewise free.

DELIGHTED.

Press reports state that three car load of elk from the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming have been shipped to eastern states. One car going to Clearfield, Pa., another to Renova, Pa., and the third car to West Virginia.

This is a wise disposition to make of these elk. We have little room for them in the western country and no room for them when they displace other forms of live stock. Their place is in the eastern states and in the small city parks around the western cities. The excuse which has been offered for conserving the elk beyond reasonable limits, is not appreciated by western people, and as the east makes no use of their forests whatever, they might as well be devoted to elk culture as anything else. Those best informed believe there is close to seventy thousand elk in and around the Yel-

lowstone National Forest. Of course this enormous number cannot subsist there without displacing some other form of live stock. No western man is against the elk in its proper place. What we oppose is the ridiculous length to which this conservation of elk has proceeded.

FLOODS.

Floods are again reported in the lower Mississippi Valley and as the levee has broken much injury will be done to agricultural lands. Last year these floods caused enormous losses over an area extending from Minneapolis to New Orleans. Thousands of homes were destroyed and the most fertile land in the nation laid waste. An intelligent people should not suffer this condition to continue. It is the duty of the strong arm of the government, regardless of expense, to step in and protect these agricultural lands from further destruction. This is too big a problem for the States to handle, and we suppose that our Southern Brothers would be willing to overlook the matter of states rights while the government spent a few million dollars for strengthening the Mississippi levees.

THE SHEEP TICK.

A movement is on in Tasmania to eradicate the sheep tick. As soon as the life history of this parasite is well understood, there will be no reason why its eradication cannot be readily accomplished. It is merely a matter of one or two dippings and a change of range. The Wyoming Experiment Station has been carefully studying the life habits of this tick and we understand will soon announce their conclusions. The tick can be eliminated more easily than was the scab mite, both could have been destroyed at the same time had an effort been made in that direction.

In remitting money to the National Association it is always well to send it by check or money order. There is then no danger of losses.

Comparison of Cotswold and Southdown Grade Lambs

BULLETIN 95, WYOMING EXPERIMENT STATION

INTRODUCTION.

This work was undertaken with the idea of testing out the relative value of feeder lambs sired by Southdown and Cotswold rams. Southdown wethers have been consistent winners at the leading fat stock shows and Southdown mutton has always been of superior merit. Will grades of this breed out of common range ewes give satisfactory feed lot returns?

OUTLINE OF THE EXPERIMENT.

At the beginning of the 1910 breeding season 58 high-grade, fine-wooled ewes of the type commonly found on many of the western ranges were divided as evenly as possible into two lots. Lot I was placed with a Cotswold ram of good type and breeding, and Lot II with a Southdown ram of equal merit. The average age of the lambs of each lot was practically the same and as the two bunches were run together until the ensuing fall, conditions previous to the undertaking of the feeding test were necessarily the same.

On October 2nd, the date on which the lambs from these ewes were put in the feed lots, there were 25 grade Cotswolds of both sexes from which 20 were selected and only 22 Southdowns, from which the final 20 were drawn. The poorest were removed from each lot, consequently the Cotswolds offered a greater chance for selection.

Table A is of interest in showing the divisions made and feeds used, also birth weights and weights at the beginning of the experiment.

Table A. Divisions, Weights and Feeds.

LOT	No. in Lot	Average weight per head		Feed used	
		At birth	At beginning of experim't	Rough-age	Grain
I. Cotswold Grades	20	lbs. 9.3	lbs. 79.5	{ Alfalfa	Corn
II. Southdown Grades	20	8.8	76.8	{ Roots	Oil cake
				{ Alfalfa	Corn
				{ Roots	Oil cake

From the above table it will be seen that the Cotswold lambs averaged one-half pound heavier at birth and were 2.7 pounds ahead in weight at the time the feeding experiment opened. The individuals in both lots were good and fed out well.



Grade Southdown Lambs

Second cutting alfalfa, rather above the average in quality, was used and the grain ration consisted of corn chop five parts, and linseed oil cake one part. The roots were a mixture of mangels and stock beets.

Good shelter was provided for both lots and the lambs had access to yards large enough to furnish needed exercise.



Grade Cotswold Lambs

As was indicated in the preceding table, rations fed were similar. Each lamb received the same amount of grain and what hay it wanted.

The length of the feeding period was 49 days.

RATION RESULTS.

Results can best be expressed by means of tables supplemented by explanatory notes.

Table B. Average Weights and Gains of Lambs.

LOT	Av. wt. at beginning	Av. wt. at close	Av. gain	Av. daily gain
I. Cotswold Grades	lbs. 79.5	lbs. 102.2	lbs. 22.7	lbs. .46
II. Southdown Grades	76.8	98.5	21.7	.44

The Cotswold grades made slightly better gains but their advantage in this respect was too small to carry much weight.

A study of feed consumption furnishes the following figures:

Table C. Average Feed Consumed per Lamb (49 Days).

LOT	Waste hay per lot	Average feed eaten per head		
		Alfalfa	Roots	Grain
I. Cotswold Grades	lbs. 62	lbs. 147.7	lbs. 47.5	lbs. 78.6
II. Southdown Grades	71	129.5	47.5	78.6

A Comparison of Grade Lambs.

The average daily ration per lamb works out as follows:

Lot I. Cotswold grades.

Alfalfa 3.0 lbs., roots 1 lb., grain 1.6 lbs.

Lot II. Southdown grades.

Alfalfa 2.6 lbs., roots 1 lb., grain 1.6 lbs.

The grain ration was increased from $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. as a minimum to 2 lbs. near the close of the test. Gains were uniformly good.

Table D, showing the feed required for 100 lbs. gain, serves as the best measure of the ration requirements of the two lots. **Table D. Feed for 100 lbs. Gain.**

LOT	Alfalfa	Roots	Corn	Linseed cake
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
I. Cotswold Grades.....	651	209	289	58
II. Southdown Grades.....	597	219	301	60

A study of the above figures, although interesting, fails to give either lot any advantage in the matter of feed requirements. Results were remarkably uniform throughout, and all of the lambs were well finished.

It was decided to carry this experiment further to determine if possible whether the lambs would show any marked differences on the block or in shearing tests.

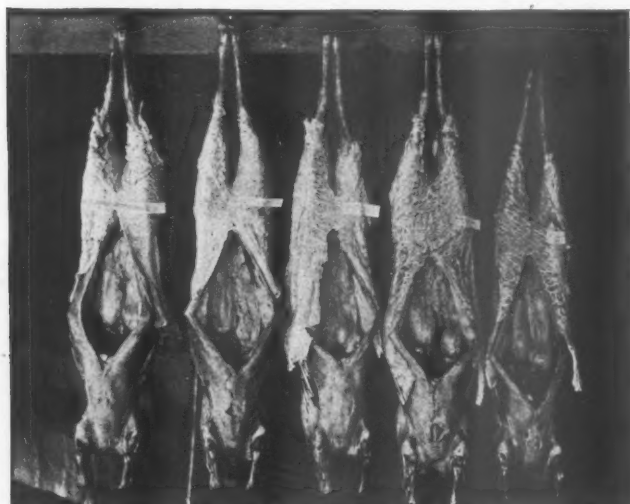
RESULTS OF SLAUGHTER TEST.

A cut of ten lambs, five from each lot, were taken to Chicago at the time of the International, entered in the carcass test and passed upon by meat experts from the stock yards.

Table E. Dressed Carcasses.

Slaughtered by Morris & Co., Dec. 6th, 1911.

BREED	Caul	Live wt.	Cold wt.	Percentage of dress
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lot I.	3	104	53	50.96
(5 in lot)	3	104	54	51.92
Cotswold Grades	2	100	48	48.00
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	110	57	51.82
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	112	57	50.89
Cotswold average.....	2.6	106	53.8	50.72
	2.5	110	58	52.73
Lot II.	2.5	100	54	54.00
(5 in lot)	2	90	48	53.33
Southdown Grades...	2.5	98	53	54.04
	3	104	56	53.84
Southdown average	2.5	100.4	53.8	53.59

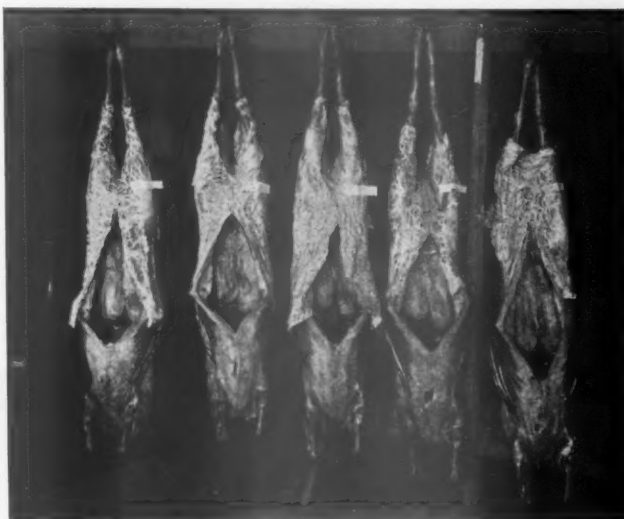


Carcasses of Southdown Grade Lambs

The Southdowns gave the better percentage of dressed weight. With an average live weight of over 5 pounds less than the Cotswolds, in cold weight, the Southdowns checked up exactly the same.

Messrs. Pfaelzer and White, meat experts who passed on the carcasses, reported as follows:

"The Southdowns are worth from one-half to one cent more per pound. They are better shaped, shorter and thick-



Carcasses of Cotswold Grade Lambs

er, the meat is where it is wanted, and is of a higher grade, the loins are better, legs are shorter and thicker and the sheep are better in every way."

A study of the above pictures taken of lambs of each lot which were slaughtered at the University Stock Farm will only serve to emphasize the points made by the stock yards judges.

RESULTS OF SHEARING-TEST.

In order to make the comparison still more complete, five lambs of each lot were weighed, and sheared, and the wool was passed upon by Prof. Hill, Station Wool Specialist.

Table F. Shearing Report.**LOT I. COTSWOLD GRADES**

Wt. of Sheep	Wt. of Fleece	Length of Fleece	Quality	Condition	Date Shorn 1912	Date Born 1911
lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	Inches	Quality			
103	5 12	4	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 24
84 10	6 10	4	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 29
78 4	6 11	5	$\frac{1}{4}$ blood	Very Good	Jan 2	Mar. 27
88 5	5 4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 8
80 10	5 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 22

LOT II. SOUTHDOWN GRADES

86 10	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 15
82 5	5 1	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 6
68 6	4 12	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood	Fair	Jan 2	Mar. 28
92	5 7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood	Good	Jan 2	Mar. 28
79	5 8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood	Fair	Jan. 2	Mar 18

Average weight of Cotswold fleeces, 5 lbs., 14.6 oz.

Average weight of Southdown fleeces, 5 lbs., 2.4 oz.

Average length of Cotswold staple, 4.1 in.

Average length of Southdown staple, 2.75 in.

Result of Scouring and Shrinkage Test on Wool.

Prof. C. J. Oviatt, Assistant in the Wool Department, took samples from each of the ten fleeces previously graded and tested them for shrinkage with the following results:

Table G. Shrinkage of Wool.

LOT	Weight of fleece		Shrinkage per cent
	lbs.	oz.	
I. Cotswold Grades.....	5	12	43.0
	6	10	44.3
	6	11	38.6
	5	4	47.8
	5	4	43.0
II. Southdown Grades.....	5	0	46.4
	5	1	50.4
	4	12	48.0
	5	7	60.6
	5	8	48.0

Average Cotswold shrinkage, 43.3%.

Average Southdown shrinkage, 50.7%.

CONCLUSIONS.

In birth weight the Cotswold grades averaged one-half pound heavier than the Southdown, and at the time the lots were put on feed they exceeded the latter by 2.7 pounds per head.

Both lots made practically the same gains throughout the feeding test, and required almost identical amounts of feed for 100 pounds gain.

The Southdowns dressed out about 3 per cent more than did the Cotswolds.

Chicago Stock Yards men pronounced the Southdown lambs worth from one-half to one cent more per pound than the Cotswolds, saying that they were better in every way.

Cotswold fleeces averaged about 12 ounces heavier than the Southdown, with a staple over 1¼ inch longer.

Southdown fleeces shrank nearly 7 per cent more than Cotswold.

A Review of The Sheep Market

Chicago, February 5, 1913.

Considering supply volume, January sheep and lamb trade was phenomenal. No records were broken except at Omaha, that market receiving 507,000 head, or 38,000 more than in 1912. Chicago and Kansas City recorded decreases, the deficiency at Chicago being 114,900, compared with January, 1912, while Kansas City's shortage was 35,000. Chicago received 449,500 and Kansas City 156,000. At the six principal Western markets receipts were 1,050,000 against 1,126,000 in 1912. This decrease of 76,000 would not have justified the soaring market, had not Eastern supply dropped to miniature proportions, forcing Eastern butchers to wire orders to Chicago, thus creating keen competition for local packers. In the resultant scramble prices went to the highest January level on record, lambs scoring at \$9.50; yearlings, \$8.50; wethers, \$6.50, and ewes, \$6.00.

Despite the high level attained, however, the market was aggravatingly erratic. Declines and bulges of 50c at 75c per cwt. followed in quick succession, keeping everybody guessing. Such an unstable market is disadvantageous both to feeder and killer, and if the trade could be kept on an even keel it would be to the benefit of all concerned. Shippers aggravated the sit-

uation by ordering cars on bulges and depreciations were rapid, stale stocks easily accumulating. During the month a spread of \$7.75 at \$9.25 took the bulk of lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.10 most of the yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50 the big end of the ewe crop, with sheep mainly at \$5.50 to \$6.10. Unseasonable weather was a handicap most of the time, hampering distribution of mutton and exerting a potent influence in creating market eccentricity.

There were two high-level periods during the month, one from the 10th to the 13th, the other from the 20th to the 21st. On January 9, the 9-cent quotation for lambs was recorded, and on the 10th a deck went over at \$9.50. A sharp break occurred, but on the next rise \$9.50 was again paid for choice lambs, this time on the 21st, when wethers sold at \$6.50 and ewes at \$6. Demoralization then broke loose and within the next ten days declines of 50 cents to \$1 were enforced. A sprinkling of Colorado lambs showed up during the month, which was unusually early. A short crop from the San Luis valley was cleaned up early. Compared with the low market of January, 1912, prices averaged about \$1 per cwt. higher on sheep and \$2 higher on lambs. Measured by December

trade, the advance was about \$1 per cwt.

Feeders' profits on January marketing were enormous. Many loads netted \$300. Not only was the margin of profit wide, but gains were cheaply made. Stock fattened in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois corn fields enjoyed ideal weather and reached market so fat that killers were constantly complaining about excessive weight and discriminating sharply against it, the result being a wide spread between 75 and 100-pound lambs. While the heavy stuff was of superb quality, killers asserted that consumers refused to take the weight and a penalty of \$1 per cwt. was reflected. Heavy yearlings were similarly penalized, being adversely affected by weighty lambs, but sheep were relatively scarce and sold at a narrow range. The month's trade demonstrated that a few sheep can always be used, but there is a growing prejudice against weight. Under present conditions killers prefer a lamb weighing around 75 pounds or a sheep of about 100 pounds. It is a condition not calculated to encourage the feeder, especially in a season of feed abundance.

Mutton finishers who, smarting under losses a year ago, resolved not to seek their money where they lost it,

but switched to cattle, are nursing red-eyed regret. Lambs taken out last fall at \$6.25 have returned to sell as high as \$9.50 and thousands have realized \$8.50 to \$9.25. Yearlings put in at \$4 to \$4.50 have sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50, sheep costing \$3.75 to \$4.25, at \$5.50 to \$6.50, and ewes costing \$3.00 to \$3.50 at 5.00 to 5.50, western ewes selling as high as \$5.70. Many loads netted 1,500 in the case of sheep, and \$2,200 for lambs. Cattle put in last fall, on the other hand, have in many instances failed to pay their board bill.

During January western stuff running in Iowa and Illinois corn fields was practically cleaned up, very little going to Michigan and Ohio feed barns for a finish, as is customary. One reason was that nearly everything reached the market fat and killers' needs were so urgent that they appropriated the half-fat end. Less second-hand stuff went into territory east of Chicago to find its way to Buffalo, Pittsburg and Jersey City later than at any time during the past decade at mid-winter. Demand was not lacking, feeders paying \$7.75 to \$8 for most of the unfinished lambs killers permitted them to take, while one lot cost \$8.40. A few breeding ewes were taken out at \$4.90 and a handful of feeding wethers found the country outlet at \$5.20. At all times there were waiting orders for feeders from eastern points on the market, and even at the prices 50,000 head could have been absorbed during the month.

A feature of the run was the arrival of two big trains of hay-fed lambs from Reno, Nevada. This alfalfa product received a warm reception from killers, selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Some drafts went over the scale at 90 pounds, but as the stuff lacked the gob of fat worn by corn feds, it filled a want.

Criticism of buyers' tactics is not lacking. That there was no necessity for the aviation stunt that sent lambs to 9 1-2c is admitted. Neither were the dollar breaks good commercial policy. Buyers appear to lose their heads at intervals. One day they bid much after the same manner as a drunken sailor spends his money while on shore leave; the next day they sit around and sulk, perusing a set of bad

dressing figures and admonition from headquarters not to repeat such indiscretion. The boom draws a lot of half-fat stuff to market, aggravating demoralization. When low-grade stuff bought at high prices gets on the eastern markets, retailers balk and the whole trade is stagnated. Killers then refuse to buy and prices melt away. If such a condition existed in other branches of the trade, reform measures would be demanded. A market that breaks 50c to \$1 per cwt. in a single week, prohibits country buying by shippers and injects an element of uncertainty that is anything but conducive to confidence. No good reason can be advanced why choice lambs should sell at a range of \$1 per cwt. within a week and a system that makes such eccentricity possible needs changing.

As is usual in a season when feed is plentiful, finishers are getting scant encouragement to make their holdings of standard quality. Common lambs have been selling close together and buyers have adopted a policy that exasperates finishers. Frequently they have put their peg in the 8 1-2c hole for the choicest lambs that ever wore a fleece, paying 8 1-4c for stock worth intrinsically \$1 per cwt. less. This practice of appraising everything on the same basis, regardless of merit, is to be deprecated.

Railroads are still making strenuous effort to discourage feeders. Delays in transit have been grievous and shrinkage enormous. The short distance between nearby feed-lots and the Chicago yards is covered at snail's pace and no redress is possible. Stuff loaded at these stations early in the afternoon of one day has frequently not been yarded until late the next. Michigan shippers consigning stock to Chicago have been sidetracked for hours at division points and after reaching the outer yards laid out four to five hours before moved to the stock yards. While traffic officials are lustily appealing to the farmer to raise more stock, the operating departments of many of the roads are apparently imbued with a desire to put the feeder and the shipper out of business.

From now on killers will be dependent mainly on contents of feed-lots west of the Missouri river, notably Colorado, where, in the Arkansas valley and northern Colorado, a full winter crop is being finished. That it will melt away in much the same manner as Iowa's contribution is, however, more than probable. Colorado is already topping out and this process soon dwindles a supply. If prices were low and feeders had incentive to hold back to nurse the market, there would exist danger of a glut late in the season, but that condition will be impossible this year. While many in the trade believe January prices went close to the high spot of the year, the between hay and grass period may witness a few aviation stunts. The strength of the market lies in the fact that few feeders went into Ohio, Michigan or Indiana last fall and what did not go in cannot come out. A \$9 to \$10 lamb market at Buffalo has failed to produce a single seasonable run, and if feeders had anything on hand these prices would have drawn it. During the rest of the winter eastern butchers must buy freely at western markets, and as they can always get more for their product than the big packers, they are likely to be keen competitors at all times.

Considerable hay-fed stuff is arriving at feeding stations near Chicago for a finish on corn and screenings. In the Yellowstone valley in Montana some 210,000 head have been warmed up in this manner, while about 238,000 will come out of the North Platte country in Wyoming and Nebraska. Much of this stock will be sheared. At Montgomery, Ill., 55,000 head are already on feed and within a month the housing capacity of every feed barn within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago will be taxed. Shearing will be in full swing by the end of February, but no wool buyers are in circulation and there is little prospect of a wool trade while the staple is on the sheep's back. To use trade parlance, the dealer cannot "steal" wool this year as the grower is well acquainted

with the statistical strength of the market for that staple.

Both from a wool and mutton standpoint the trade appears to be on a very healthy basis. Since 1907 the sheepman has been subjected to a series of scarcities, liquidation has been riotous and supply has dwindled to a point where consumption of mutton exceeds supply. The native sheep business has been all shot to pieces, but only a few months of remunerative prices will be needed to infuse farmers with the investment idea. For half a century the American farmer has been getting into sheep at top prices and deserting the industry when he was under the necessity of cleaning up at a loss and there is certainty that he will continue that policy.

DECREASING EXPORT.

Foot and mouth disease made its appearance in Great Britain last year and as a result all countries promptly quarantined against British animals. This was the wise and only effective thing to do to prevent the importation of this disease. However, this quarantine hit the British sheep breeder pretty hard, for many of them live on the profits derived from selling sheep for export and when their export market was cut off, the income necessarily was reduced. What this quarantine meant, is illustrated by the fact that the exports of British sheep for the past 16 years have averaged 6,936 animals each year, but last year only 1,639 head were exported.

The Flock Masters of Great Britain are of course making a great protest against this quarantine which is maintained by foreign countries, but if any nation in the world has no grounds for complaint, it is Great Britain. For more than a hundred years she has prohibited the importation of live animals, yet she demands the privilege of exporting to other foreign countries.

If you own over 200 sheep your dues are \$5.00 per year. Please send them in at once.

Word From The Capital

(From our Washington Correspondent)

HEARINGS ON SCHEDULE K.

Those who followed closely the recent hearings on Schedule K before the House Ways and Means committee were impressed with two facts which stood out unmistakably prominent throughout the two days devoted to this schedule. The first fact was that the woolgrower may expect no further co-operation from the manufacturers; the second fact was the extreme willingness of a majority of the committee to give unlimited time to Frank P. Bennett—who testified that he appeared before the committee for himself alone, and that he did not speak for any association or individual other than himself—but who advocated free raw wool along with a restoration of the Wilson tariff law on Schedule K.

While Mr. Bennett was about the only witness who boldly advocated free wool, a majority of the manufacturers, in one way or another, left the unmistakable impression with the committee that free wool would be of great benefit to their business. A few manufacturers had the grace to decline to answer the direct question when put to them, but these by their evasive answers might just as well have been as outspoken as Mr. Bennett. Their attitude could not be mistaken. As a fair example of the attitude of the manufacturers called before the committee, the following brief dialogue from the official record of the testimony of John P. Wood, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, will answer

MR. JAMES. Are you in favor of free wool?

MR. WOOD. I do not wish to express any opinion with regard to the wool duty, at all.

MR. JAMES. Have you not expressed any in a brief you have filed?

MR. WOOD. No, sir.

MR. JAMES. Are you unwilling, then, to give the committee your opin-

ion about whether wool ought to be free or taxed?

MR. WOOD. Quite unwilling.

If further evidence were needed to establish the accuracy of the statement first made above, we might take the testimony of Mr. Bennett on this point. He told the committee he had been in conference with manufacturers, large and small, in all parts of the country; had made it his business, as the editor of a publication devoted to that industry, to travel over the country and interview manufacturers. "They are all in favor of it," he told the committee in answer to the direct question by Representative Hull.

Substantiation of the second fact noted above may be found by reference to the printed hearings, wherein Frank P. Bennett will be found to have been allowed two separate appearances before the committee—each of them longer than was granted the representative of any other industry during the entire month of hearings. The committee rule as to all witnesses was ten minutes; this was sometimes increased to twenty minutes, but in the majority of cases the latter limitation prevailed.

Mr. Bennett opened the tariff hearings on Schedule K with the following proposition:

"I want to urge the committee to report a reduction of the duties on goods to 50 per cent, and the entire removal of the duties upon wool, which would be substantially a re-enactment of the Wilson law, the best tariff law that this country has ever seen, so far as wool and woolens are concerned."

He followed this statement up with arguments to show that as the wool industry of the United States represented but one and three-quarters per cent of the country's total agricultural production for 1912, it was "hardly worth making so much fuss over." He contended that putting wool on

the free list would result in doubling the production of lambs in the United States, and that it would not result in lowering the price of wool. In this connection a most interesting colloquy occurred between Mr. Bennett and Representative Longworth. The representative from Ohio, taking the witness' statement that in ten years free wool "would not make a particle of difference in the price of that commodity," asked him as to the effect in two years. The witness made an evasive answer, but after a great deal of questioning finally stated he did not think it would make any difference in the price of wool in two years. "If your theory is true," said Representative Longworth, "and free wool will not reduce the price of wool in this country, how is the manufacturer to be benefited?" The witness attempted an explanation of the benefits of "an improved selection" and evaded making a direct answer through several printed pages of testimony until Chairman Underwood came to his relief by insisting that "the chair would like to proceed with other witnesses."

Mr. F. A. Ellenwood, who appeared for the National Woolgrowers, did not take the stand until late at night when a majority of the committee had left. Very few questions were asked him, as James and Kitchin, the committee's two free wool inquisitors were absent. Mr. Ellenwood reminded the committee of the promises of the Democratic platform and of President-elect Wilson that "no legitimate industry" was to be injured. He quoted facts and figures to show the legitimacy of the sheep business, and cited paragraphs from the brief filed in further substantiation of the fact.

"It is not for the woolgrower to state what protection should be given him under the law," said Mr. Ellenwood, "but the report of the tariff board makes it clear that the difference in the cost of producing 1 pound of scoured wool in this country and Australia, without including interest, is 24 cents; therefore if it shall be the purpose of congress to place our grower upon the same basis as the

man with whom he has competed in the past, 24 cents per pound scoured pound would accomplish this. Undoubtedly some will think this too high, and it has been suggested that our tariff be 18 cents per scoured pound. At the present time the duty on scoured wool is 33 cents, and if it were reduced to 18 cents it would mean a reduction of 45 per cent in the compensatory duty. It is this duty that concerns the consumer, for it is this that he pays because of the tariff upon wool. We therefore hope that in a readjustment of the schedule that your committee may see its way clear to grant a specific duty on the scoured content of imported wool of not less than 18 cents a pound. Such a rate would give a competitive tariff."

Representative Fordney asked a few questions to bring out the extreme low cost of producing Australian wool; that the tariff was all that prevented this wool from coming here to compete with the home product, and that the woolgrowers of the United States had no other market in the world to which they could turn.

TARIFF PLANS ARE VERY UNSETTLED.

While the members of the present ways and means committee of the house have given respectful attention to those who daily appeared before that body during the January hearings, it has not been generally realized that an almost entirely different committee will have the say-so in making up the tariff schedules to be presented to the extra session after March 4th. Just what effect this fact will have on the schedules to be proposed is now a lively topic here. A quite general impression prevails among Republicans that if the present Democratic leaders have their way, the figures representing the forthcoming tariff schedules have long since been made up, regardless of these hearings or others to follow. Another view is that with the change in almost one-half of the personnel of the present committee, these plans may be entirely overthrown.

The protectionists will lose five good friends with the retirement from this committee of Dalzell, Hill, McCall, Longworth and Needham. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, is expected to take Dalzell's place on the committee, Kahn of California will succeed Needham, and Asher Hinds, former parliamentarian of the house, is picked for a sure third member for the five vacancies. Although there is not much for the protectionist in any of the Democratic members of this committee, a Democratic classification of the majority side is as follows: Conservatives: Underwood of Alabama; Bartlett of Georgia; Hull of Tennessee; Peters of Massachusetts; Hammond of Minnesota; Palmer of Pennsylvania, a middle-of-the-road man; Dixon of Indiana. The radicals are Harrison of New York; Shackelford of Missouri and Kitchin of North Carolina.

\$200,000 MORE FOR MEAT INSPECTION.

The present agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the house, carries an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for carrying out the provisions of the meat inspection law of June 30, 1906. The additional money was demonstrated as needed to efficiently carry on the work, not only because the work is expanding, but chiefly because it has been found necessary to employ more experienced men in order to secure more efficient service. The total number employed in this work is about 2,400 and the average salary is low. It was urged that unless the more experienced and capable employees were promoted to better paying positions, they would resign from the service and seriously hamper the work of this department.

NEW PACKING PLANT IN MEXICO.

Two enterprising Americans have been granted a concession by the Mexican government to operate a meat and vegetable packing plant in the state of Sinaloa, and will export meat, fruit and vegetables. The plant is to

be erected at Sufragio, on the Southern Pacific and Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railroads, and according to advices received here by the Department of State, the company expects to be able to do a large meat exporting business to the United States.

MUTTON AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The "Retail Prices and Cost of Living" series of bulletins issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor strikingly illustrate the fact that the price of mutton to the retailer has not materially increased since 1890. They also illustrate that mutton has not been seriously considered as one of the staple meats of this nation, as evidenced by the total absence of statistics on this product from many of the thirty-nine principal cities from which detailed figures have been obtained for the department's averages. Although the tables showing meat prices for twenty-one years are complete as to beef and pork—giving the figures for every separate cut from these animals—the only figures on mutton are classed under "leg of lamb." Below such tables as give mutton figures at all is a notation which says that "prices are for the article generally known to the trade as 'yearling'; owing to the fact that with some firms reporting, the age of the sheep varies with different seasons of the year, no relative prices are computed for this article in this report."

What figures are given on mutton range from 12 1-2c to 25c, with slight variations of a cent or two up or down throughout the entire period of twenty-one years.

THE TARIFF HEARINGS.

Readers of the National Wool Grower may get a very fair idea of the scope of the January tariff hearings from an episode which occurred when S. H. Cowan, representing the National Livestock Association, appeared before the house committee to speak for that organization. Attorney Cowan had told the com-

mittee that a great many cattlemen had expressed a desire to appear before them, but that after mature deliberation it had been decided that he alone should speak for the Association, that he might be given sufficient time to make a logical argument against free meats. Impressing the committee with this fact and appealing for as much time as possible, the following from the official record illustrates the point it is desired to make:

"The Chairman. Can you suggest what time you will desire?"

Mr. Cowan. "If you will give me 45 minutes, I will complete my statement within that time."

"The Chairman. Gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Cowan asks that he may have 45 minutes to submit the position of the beef and cattle men of the country. Is there any objection?"

"Mr. James. I do not want to be put in the attitude of objecting, but have we given 45 minutes as yet to any industry?"

"The Chairman. I do not think we have given that directly, but several witnesses have taken more time."

"Mr. James. I only make this suggestion because the committee might establish a precedent here that might keep us in these hearings longer than we would have the time to give. Would 30 minutes answer?"

"Mr. Cowan. Well, I will do the best I can, Mr. James."

Imagine a committee posing as earnestly seeking enlightenment on the beef and cattle business restricting such a tremendous and widespread industry to thirty minutes in which to make a plea for its very existence, and you have correctly estimated the sincerity of the majority of the house ways and means committee.

Between interruptions—for he was never allowed to proceed more than two full minutes without being stopped by some member of the committee—Mr. Cowan was barely able to tell them that free meat would mean the destruction of the livestock industry of the great southwest and west, would transfer this immense business to Mexico, Argentina and South Ameri-

ca, without any material benefit to the consumers in the United States. Among other things, Mr. Cowan told the committee:

"Do you want to transfer to Mexico, where the labor is so cheap that I saw in the Dallas News day before yesterday that they are moving by the hundreds into Texas now in order to get employment as section hands and otherwise; where the land can be bought at from 30 to 50 cents per acre; where the winters are not so severe as to kill them during the winter—do you want to transfer the breeding business of this country to Mexico? If so, put Mexican cattle on the free list. What are you going to do with them when when they come in here? You can not provide a market."

"Now, I say it is to the best interests of the country that it be self-supporting in the way of the production of cattle. So that if you, just for the sake of patronizing some people who say they want cheaper meats, shall open the doors of this country to the flood of meats that could come in here in the end—maybe not right now—from South America, just to the extent that that meat takes the place in New York, in Philadelphia, in Boston, in Baltimore of the cattle which we are shipping from the West out here, just to that extent we fail to get a market."

"Who is going to ship it here? Have you ever thought of that? The man who can handle it. Why, I know members of Congress, men running for office, making public speeches, who have asserted that the object they had in putting meats on the free list was in order to undertake to curb the packers' trust. That is a popular thing to do at a logrolling. It is popular to these people that do not know anything about it, and yet the packers of the United States own a majority of the packing houses of Buenos Aires, and there is not a single packing house in Buenos Aires that undertakes to start out a shipload of beef to New York of any storage capacity without having the patronage from the butchers in New York."

Favorable Sheep Outlook in Wyoming

THE condition of the sheep business in Wyoming is no doubt a matter of interest to sheep growers in many parts of the country, for Wyoming vies with Montana as the sheep state of the Union and this business is the most important industry within her borders. A business which produces twelve to fifteen million dollars of new wealth every year within a commonwealth like Wyoming is not insignificant. Its development during the last twenty years has been rapid and almost complete so far as numbers are concerned; in some other respects there remains much for the future to bring. Under the natural conditions which here prevail the raising of sheep and the growing of wool is a separate, distinct, and complete business in and of itself; it is not a part of some other business as is sheep raising in an agricultural country. Running sheep on the range is vastly different from running a small flock on a farm. The former is dependent upon conditions of feed and weather of which the latter needs make but little reckoning.

Every season of the year seems important to the range sheepman, but after all there is none when the Wyoming sheepmen are more dependent upon the favor of the weatherman than during the winter. Beginning with December and its breeding season until May with its harvest of lambs he is on the anxious seat about the weather. With a vivid recollection of the hardships and losses of the last two or three winters the sheepman has been visibly relieved by the moderate weather which has prevailed up to this time, for he knows now that at the most winter cannot be very long and the sheep are in such good condition that they can well withstand a considerable spell of bad weather. The breeding season was as good as could be desired, and with de-

cent weather during lambing its results should be amply evident. January saw a cold wave early in the month with some low temperatures for a day or two, but little storm and no bad results, for the weather soon moderated and timely winds piled the snow in the gulches and bared the grass for stock. Practically every part of the state reports these conditions, except that a small section in the Laramie plains country complains of more severe weather and more snow some of which fell early in the winter and has covered feed so that it is hard for stock to get it.

Feed conditions are good all over the state. The great reduction in the amount of stock on the range, both

corn in times of extreme storm and snow. So far they have been favored, as well as have the central and northern sections. The latter, however, are beginning to feed hay for at least a short time during the winter in those localities where irrigated districts are being developed and alfalfa raised in quantities; and as these later extend and increase more sheep will be fed hay and fewer left to the tender (?) mercies of the open range in the middle of winter. With the existing favorable range conditions no great number are now at the hay stacks, but there are many bands which are within accessible distance of a hay stack if a period of bad weather comes.

This hay feeding is one factor in the development of the range business in Wyoming which is worth noting. In the good old times they tell us about sheep that had to rustle his grass or die, but the last three years have taught Wyoming sheepmen that there is a better way. Times of adversity prove forceful teachers and those who heed them learn their lesson well. The recent period of unfavorable conditions and heavy losses have shown the live sheep man that he must find a better way, and most of

them are realizing that the hay stack is a part of that way. Alfalfa hay is selling in the stack at \$4 to \$6 a ton, according to the locality, and with the prospects for its increased production these prices are not likely to advance in the near future, at least not until there is a greater demand for it from some other source. The Big Horn Basin, the valleys of the Wind river and the North Platte, the Wheatland flats, all are capable of producing vast quantities of hay, far more than any they have yet, and their best market will be the bands of sheep which range over the grazing lands adjacent to these sections. The benefits of this increased wealth will be divided be-



Crossing the Colorado River

sheep and cattle, and the large amount of moisture resulting from last winter's snows and the unusually abundant rains last summer have produced plenty of feed practically everywhere. To be sure, there are localities where timely showers did not appear or where grasshoppers destroyed the herbage, with results that leave much to be desired. But even in these places provision has been made to feed what stock is on hand, and that too without paying out all the stock is worth for feed, as was the case a year ago. The southern part of the state relies entirely upon the open range with its cured grasses, sage, and grease-wood for the winter feed, resorting only to

tween the farmer and the sheepmen with profit to both.

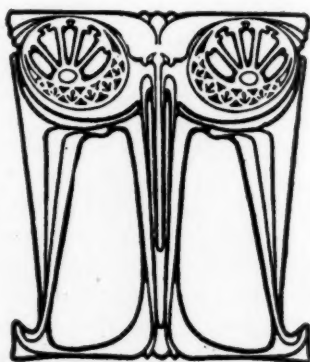
In this connection it might not be amiss to relate what one live Wyoming sheepman did this last fall in the way of making hay profitable in his business. He saw all his neighbors rushing to market with their lambs and let himself shipped some, but he thought lambs would be worth more a little later so he set about a little experiment. He was so situated that he could secure some pasture adjoining the hay. He bought hay and corn, rented pasture, and kept his lambs until all range lambs seemed to have gone to market. This holding involved a wait of about two months and a total expense of not to exceed 35 cents per head. The results are interesting. Lambs of the same quality from his own herds sold in the fall netted \$2.75 per head, while this lot netted \$4.40, leaving a net profit of \$1.30 per head for the risk and trouble of carrying these lambs two months, and this was done without any attempt to fatten them but simply to carry along on enough feed to keep them growing and in good condition. Not every man is so situated that he can carry his lambs, but many could take advantage of hay and other natural advantages so that they could relieve the market of the heavy runs in the fall of the year, thus securing a more even supply and a more stable market. The man who is watching to improve on the old methods is going to profit thereby and to help in putting the entire industry on a more stable and more profitable basis.

With favorable weather and plenty of feed it is natural that the fleece is growing well and will be of strong staple; in fact, if these conditions prevail the balance of the winter, as now is hoped for and seems likely to obtain, Wyoming sheepmen should harvest as good a clip of wool as ever came off the backs of their herds both in quality and quantity. As yet there has been no contracting and what wool men have been in sight have talked everything but business. This is nothing to be alarmed at, for it

To Wool Growers



A SPECIAL session of Congress will be called next month to revise the wool tariff. This Association desires to send a strong committee to Washington to protect your interests. Please send in your \$5 dues at once, to help meet our expenses. Only a few have paid their 1913 dues.



never appealed to us as a business proposition to sell a product before you had it, while buyers are naturally willing to wait this year until the market season for the clip, owing to the uncertain conditions prevailing in the political world. Statistically the position of wool is very strong, with shortages in Australia and Africa with attendant deficiency in quality in many cases owing to the droughts, while the demand from the mills continues strong and present stocks on hand are reported very light. Tariff tinkering still remains the big burr in the sheepman's fleece. How damaging it will prove to this year's income remains to be seen.

While the financial condition of many sheepmen could be much better yet the general situation is healthy and really much improved over that of a year or two since. The industry is much nearer being on a business basis so far as the relations of the sheepman and the banker are concerned. The day of unlimited credit regardless of the resources of the borrower has gone and in the re-adjustment there have naturally been some who have fell by the wayside. Too much credit hurt the business and brought into it many men who had no knowledge of it which the recent period of losses and adverse conditions has effectively forced out. The man who knows his business and has a legitimate investment in it has learned by his mistakes of many places where he can effect economies and prevent losses, and by this demonstration of his ability and the value of his property has gained the full support of his banker at any time that he needs it. While these times of trouble have depleted bank accounts as well as the bands of sheep yet the business is now on a stable basis and in such condition that it should prove moderately profitable under ordinary circumstances.

After three years of storm and stress which have severely tested the strength and patience of the Wyoming sheepman there now seems to appear on the distant horizon the dim dawn of

a fairer day. With good weather to date, sheep in good condition, a good breeding season past, prospects of a good wool clip, in short practically all attendant conditions favorable to a prosperous year ahead, there is but one factor which causes the sheepman worry, viz., the wool situation as affected by the tariff, and it is to be hoped that the men who frame the wool schedule in the new tariff law may be at least guided by the elementary principles of justice toward the woolgrower.—Roscoe Wood.

THE RIGHT MOVE.

The Indiana Sheep Breeders association recently published a very attractive booklet dealing with the superiority of mutton as a meat diet. The booklet is nicely illustrated with the various cuts of mutton and contains many recipes for cooking this nutritious meat. The Indiana people are to be congratulated on this publication, and we hope that every other Association will follow suit. The National will gladly help any State Association to prepare such a booklet. All we desire is to get the facts before the people.

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The tariff on wool raises the price of wool from four to seven cents per pound, depending upon the grade. Free wool would result in decreasing the price by the same amount. The growers want to make no mistake about this.

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WOOL GROWING AND THE TARIFF.

(Continued from Page 10.)

cloth. At the present time her sheep number two million head, and her wool manufacture is insignificant. Five states in our Union have each more sheep than are to be found in all of Canada. Why this failure? The single reason for it is the fact that the Canadian people have failed to adequately protect wool manufacturing and wool growing. Canada has a tax upon some grades of wool which she produces of three cents per pound, and on her manufactures of wool her tax is but 30 per cent. The result of this policy has been that wool manufacturing could not prosper in Canada under this low protection, and the wool grower having no home market for his product has done the wise thing and ceased to produce wool. If those now charged with the responsibility of revising our tariff will but examine the records, they will find a fatal similarity between the House bill of last year and the bill which has brought destruction to the wool industry of Canada.

Germany once had thirty million sheep and at that time placed wool upon the free list. Consequently wool growing has declined until today the German flocks number scarcely seven million sheep. The German government now recognizes its error in destroying wool production for it has resulted in giving Germany the highest priced meat of any nation in the world, and more important still, it has placed the German people in absolute dependence upon the colonies of Great Britain for their supply of wool. However, Germany is now trying to make amends for its shortsightedness, and at an enormous expense is endeavoring to establish wool growing on her own soil in German East Africa.

Our sheep industry is one of the most important pursuits of the Nation measured from any angle. Our sheep at the last census were worth \$231,000,000. The land and equipment needed to maintain these flocks represent an investment of \$350,000,000. Thus our sheep industry represents a total investment of \$581,000,000, or more than is invested in all forms of wool manufacturing. The last

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census shows sheep on 610,000 farms. These farms are situated in every county in the land. Our wool growers annually pay to labor to care for their flocks \$47,580,000 and this labor is decidedly better paid than any similar labor anywhere on earth. They pay to the farmers of this country for forage each year \$23,400,000, and this item is yearly increasing. The taxes on our sheep alone are \$2,600,000 per annum. The freight on our wool is annually \$4,000,000. The actual cost of maintaining the 52,000,000 sheep in this country amounts to \$137,000,000 per year. Surely such an enormous sum as this cannot be disturbed without disturbing the general welfare of the Nation. Our immense supply of sheep has furnished the markets with 800,000,000 pounds of mutton per year, a supply so great that mutton is the cheapest of all American meats, and in the absence of this enormous supply other meat would advance to prohibitive prices. The sheep have settled and developed nearly all of the Western states and are today using lands which are practically worthless for other purposes. They have been our great soil fertilizers, and have contributed immensely to our annual supply of grain crops. In addition they are today the most effective fire fighters in the Nation and preserve range and forest from this destructive force. These facts place our sheep industry among the most important industries in the land, and entitles it to protection if any industry is to receive it.

All the protection our wool growers ask is the difference in cost of production between this country and Australia, the nation that makes the world's wool prices; but he asks that this difference be given in such form that he can get it. In other words he asks a competitive tariff. The Tariff Board has determined that this difference in cost is nine and one-half cents per pound of grease wool, and no one has as yet successfully disputed the findings of that Board. This difference is largely made up of labor cost, a cost which all political parties presume to protect. The labor cost here per sheep is eighty-two cents against seven cents in Australia. The average forage cost here is forty-five cents against eight

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cents in Australia. The average Western interest charge is 9 per cent against 5 per cent in Australia. However, after all the differences in costs have been taken into consideration, except cost of transportation and interest charges, there remains a charge of nine and one-half cents more against a pound of our wool than against Australian wool. If the purpose, therefore, be to place our wool grower on the same footing as the Australian this nine and one-half cents must represent our tariff, but in order for our grower to obtain it it must be levied on the scoured basis.

Would it pay the Nation to reduce its supply of sheep? Not, we think, if it considers the future. A tax upon wool is the most equitable of all taxes. If it benefits the producer that benefit is spread broadcast into every county in the land. If it increases the cost of clothing that increase is borne by all the people, but more particularly by the rich. A reduction in our supply of wool means an advance in the price of the world's wool; not, however, until our grower has hopelessly given up the business. Do not forget that the world's greatest crop of clothing wool was back in 1895. More important to the Nation at large than the increase in the price of wool will be the advance in the price of all meat foods. Any important reduction in our wool tariff means a reduction of 50 per cent in our supply of sheep. This means an annual loss of 400,000,000 pounds of dressed lamb and mutton, and this loss must be reflected by a decided advance in the price of other meats. If our sheep stock ever becomes depleted it can not be rebuilt in a generation for there will be no sheep from which additional stock may be obtained. Do not lose sight of this fact.

Is the tariff on wool a burden to the multitude of the people? This must be answered in the negative, for it is probable that a tariff upon wool is the least burdensome of all tariffs. For illustration, take the khaki-colored suit worn by the officers of our army. These suits are of medium weight and made, under government supervision, of the best half-blood wool. No cotton, shoddy or wool waste enter them. Three and one-fourth

pounds of scoured wool is all that is required to make the three and one-half yards of cloth needed for the average man's suit. The grower receives for this wool about fifty-three cents per pound, or for all the wool in the suit about \$1.72. The tariff upon wool has advanced the cost of wool in this suit about forty-eight cents. However, if you purchase the suit from your tailor it costs from \$30 to \$40. The storekeeper retails it from \$25 to \$30, yet the wool grower with all his tariff gets but \$1.72 out of it. Would your storekeeper or tailor have sold this suit to you for forty-eight cents less if wool had been on the free list? Such has not been his custom in the past. The man who made this cloth was not responsible for the high price at which the suit sold. The manufacturer sells such cloth at around \$1.30 per yard. Three and one-half yards to the suit brings him \$4.55 for all the cloth in the suit. Out of this he paid \$1.72 to the wool grower for the wool, and about thirty-five cents more to the railroad and commission firms for handling the wool. This left him \$2.48 on the suit out of which must come the entire cost of converting the wool into finished cloth. Thus, we find that the wool grower and manufacturer combined get \$4.55 out of a suit that sells at \$25 to \$40. The balance went to the tailor and middlemen. It would go to them just the same if wool and cloth were on the free list for the tariff does not affect the storekeeper or tailor. They charge you whatever they please regardless of it. Please remember that with or without a tariff the consumer could not import his clothing. That must still pass through the same hands that now fix the price—the middleman. Yet we find that the wool grower and manufacturer have become the subjects of bitter political attacks. Not a voice has been raised against the dealers; not a scheme has been proposed that would reduce their prices. Yet it is true that they receive 80 per cent of all the consumer pays for his clothing. Let the American people then clearly understand that any important reduction in the duties upon wool, while injuring the wool grower, will bring no reduction in the price of clothing. You

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hear it charged that the manufacturer is robbing the people, but generally speaking this is not true, for his efforts in that direction have largely been devoted to the wool grower. What the manufacturer may justly be blamed for is permitting a lot of nefarious middlemen to step in between him and the people and make the price of clothing high. They should sell direct.

Those who oppose the tariff on wool find satisfaction in the assertion that wool has been protected for many years and and we still fail to produce an adequate supply for our domestic needs. The fact is we are producing over 70 per cent of the clothing wool consumed in this country, and not a wool consuming nation in the world produces 40 per cent as much as we produce, and in some kinds of wool we are producing more than can be consumed in this country. The reasons we do not produce more are because wool has been continually attacked by one of our great political parties, which attacks have made the success of the industry so uncertain that thousands of men have given up wool growing permanently. No fair man can examine our wool tariffs from 1816 to the present time without understanding that under them our wool grower could have but a part of the protection the law presumed to give him, the only exception to this being the tariff from 1867 to 1883, and under it wool growing prospered immensely. Another cause is the fact that the wool manufacturer in late years has absorbed about 50 per cent of the tariff intended for the wool grower.

If then it be granted that the wool grower is entitled to protection in what form should he have it? Our experience with the tariff upon the grease pound has not been satisfactory. Such a tariff makes the compensatory duty impossible of ascertainment and discriminates against the importer of heavy wool. It leads the country to believe that the wool grower's protection is about double what it actually is, and therefore makes him the continual subject of political forces which seriously disturb his business. Therefore, such a tariff is unscientific.

It has been suggested that the tariff should be ad valorem. Such a tariff leads

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to undervaluation of imports, deprives the grower of his protection and the government of its revenue and tends to drive the honest importer out of business. Such a tariff gives the greatest protection when the least is needed and the least protection when most is needed. It encourages the importation of inferior wools, thereby reducing the standard of American garments. Advalorem has been abandoned by most other progressive countries and should not be taken up by this one. It is neither a protective tariff nor a revenue producer. Under it all is uncertainty.

We have left then but one form of duty, and that is a specific duty on the scoured content of imported wool. Such a duty is fair to all wool growers. It gives one manufacturer his wool at the same duty as another. It encourages the importation of the best grade of wool. It determines accurately what the compensatory duty should be on imported cloth, and it is this compensatory duty that needs revising most at this time. It assures the government of a stable revenue, and the wool grower and wool manufacturer of honest and fair protection. Such a duty imposes no administrative difficulties, reduces the liability of fraud and places the revenues of the government upon the same sound business basis upon which rests the business of the wool manufacturer. It is therefore the only sound and equitable basis for wool duties and should have been enacted into law in 1909.

The last session of Congress saw five wool bills presented for its consideration. First the bill representing the views of the democratic ways and means committee. This was an advalorem measure placing a duty of 20 per cent on wool and 40 per cent on cloth. In determining the net protection to the manufacturer on an advalorem basis we must subtract from his duty about 60 per cent of the duty on wool. This left the manufacturer a net protection under this bill on most lines of cloth of 28 per cent. Even a casual examination of the Tariff Board's report shows that our manufacturers must have a net protection ranging from 35 to 55 per cent. The democratic bill therefore fell short of the dif-

ference in cost of wool manufacturing from 7 to 27 per cent, and the difference in cost of wool production from 15 to 25 per cent. This meant that the manufacturer after using all his protection, as well as all that which the law presumably gave the wool grower, would still in most lines be unable to compete with the foreign producer without a considerable reduction in labor costs. We hear it asserted that 20 per cent on wool is as much actual protection as the wool grower has been receiving. Let us examine the facts. Coarse or braid wools are selling in London at twenty-eight to thirty-two cents per clean pound. Under the democratic bill the duty would be five and two-tenths to six cents per scoured pound. These same wools now pay fourteen to sixteen cents in duty. The Oregon fine wool which I sent to London sold there at forty-two and one-half cents scoured. The duty on this at 20 per cent would be eight and one-half cents per scoured pound. Under the present law this wool pays eighteen and one-quarter cents per scoured pound. The fine Ohio wool sold at fifty and one-half cents in London, and under a tariff of 20 per cent it would pay a duty of ten cents per scoured pound. The duty under the present law is twenty-one and one-half cents per scoured pound. This shows the theoretical protection at 20 per cent advalorem. However, your actual protection would not be this great, for I have previously shown that you lose 22 per cent of the actual duty paid. This would certainly be as true under advalorem as under the present law, and probably more so. Deducting 22 per cent we find that your actual protection under the democratic bill would have been 15.6 per cent instead of 20 per cent, a degree of protection about equal to that under which wool growing in Canada, has failed. The framers of our tariff law should keep in mind that regardless of the form of law the wool grower will not be benefited to the entire extent of the duty, and if the price of wool is reduced below that of 1912 our growers will be driven out of business.

We have heard much criticism of the fact that the wool grower has been interested in the tariff on manufactured wool-

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en goods. I ask you, why should he not be interested in that tariff, for upon that tariff the market for his wool depends. If the American manufacturer of woollen goods is not adequately protected the American wool grower, regardless of the tariff he has upon wool, will have to seek a foreign market for his product. On

the other hand without a duty on wool no amount of protection on manufacturers of wool will benefit our wool growers. It is therefore just as important from the standpoint of the wool grower to see that the manufacturer has adequate protection as it is that wool has adequate protection. Protection to one without the other is worthless. Regardless of the just criticisms that may be lodged against the American manufacturer of wool it is the duty of the American wool grower to see that the manufacturer is given honest and fair protection. Recently we have noticed some of the great textile papers of the East, whose advertising pages are patronized by both worsted and woolen manufacturers, coming out for free wool. In fact, in most of the Eastern press there has been conveyed the intimation that the manufacturer of wool, in order to get more protection for himself, would seek to have wool placed on the free list. Undoubtedly this narrow view pervades the opinion of many manufacturers, but on the other hand some of the most conservative manufacturers are in favor of protection to wool growing. These are the men who are prompted by a broad spirit of justice. To the manufacturer who seeks free wool let us say that there should be no free wool in this country unless it carries with it free cloth. One industry is just as important as the other. If the American wool grower, representing 610,000 individuals, must go abroad to find a market for his wool, he will demand the privilege of going abroad to buy his clothing. The great prosperity of wool manufacturing in this country has been due, not to the protection that the law gave to manufacturers of wool, for the Wilson bill gave almost as much as the present law, but to the additional protection that these manufacturers have been able to take from the wool grower, largely in the form of a compensatory duty. However, let us hope that the manufacturing industry is fair enough and broad enough to see the justice and necessity of a tariff upon wool, even after that tariff has been placed upon a basis that does not afford them concealed protection. The wool grower feels that the manufacturer

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is entitled to protection, and hopes that it will be given to him. The report of the Tariff Board shows the degree of protection needed and that should be the guide of the grower so far as the manufacturer is concerned.

President-elect Wilson has said that no legitimate industry in the United States need fear the forthcoming tariff revision. Surely, in the judgment of the President, the sheep industry must fall within this class. And if this promise is to be carried out then we shall hope to see the democratic majority pass at the special session of Congress a bill similar to the Hill Bill, carrying a duty of eighteen cents per pound on scoured content of imported wool. The present duty on scoured wool is thirty-three cents, and therefore if a duty of eighteen cents was granted on scoured wool it would be a reduction of 45 per cent in the wool duty. The consumer is interested in this particular duty of thirty-three cents on scoured wool, because this is what he pays in the form of a compensatory duty on the cloth. This com-

pensatory duty under the present law is thirty-three cents on a pound of scoured wool. Therefore, if the wool duty was reduced from thirty-three cents per pound to eighteen cents per pound the compensatory duty could likewise be reduced to eighteen cents per pound of scoured wool. The wool grower should not be asked to stand any greater reduction than this, and if it is the purpose of the new administration not to disturb business, the only way this purpose can be carried out is by granting the wool grower a tariff on the scoured content of imported wool of approximately eighteen cents per pound. The new Congress should remember that the wool grower has passed on to labor its full share of the tariff and that among the growers there exists no trusts or combinations for the control of prices. The growing of wool rests in the hands of an enormous number of farmers with keen competition existing between them individually, and also with foreign countries. This is an ideal condition from the viewpoint of the party now charged with revising the tariff.

Preparing Wool For Market

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN METHODS

Bradford, England, Jan. 10, 1913.
To the National Wool Grower.

There is no doubt that wool growing is coming more and more to be recognized as a science, the proper pursuit of which requires as much care and skill as almost any other industry known. The variety of wool made fabrics is so great and the types of wool which can be used are so numerous, that there has sprung up in the wool growing world itself a most wonderful scope for enterprise, and in that enterprise Australian pastoralists lead the way. It is true that the squatters living under the Southern Cross have at their disposal a soil and climate which is second to none. This is a factor which is largely responsible for the prominent position to which they have attained as the principal contributor to the world's wool supply. The two features named must be reckoned among

the first to be considered when wool growing is the vocation to be entered upon, but there is also another point which equally with them requires to be borne in mind, and given a rightful share of attention. This is the skill of the grower himself, and whatever advantages may be enjoyed, success in the production and preparation for sale of one of the world's most important commodities cannot be achieved unless the work is tackled with all the energy and with as much spirit of determination as would be devoted to any other enterprise. Right here the Australian pastoralist has scored.

The conditions under which he found himself almost at the very start were such as to enable him to do just exactly what should be done to bring about the best results. Favored with an almost unlimited range of land, sheep farming on an extensive scale became

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"Black Leaf 40" has better "lasting" properties than has even our "Black Leaf" Extract, is about fourteen times stronger yet with only one-twelfth the shipping weight. This means a big saving in handling—especially over rough roads. One case of ten 10½ pound tins may be carried in a buggy, gross weight only 150 pounds, yet producing 7,170 gallons of "Official" wash against sheep scab.

Owing to the large dilution, "Black Leaf 40" Does Not Stain nor Injure Wool.

"Black Leaf 40" is non-poisonous to sheep and goats at the Official Dilution.

"Black Leaf 40" is permitted for Official Dippings of Scabby Sheep—both under the United States Government and the State Regulations. No Sulphur is Required.

PRICE.

10½ lb can, \$12.50—makes 717 gallons containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine."

2½ lb. can, \$3.25—makes 170 gallons containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine."

½ lb. can, \$0.85, makes 34 gallons, containing "7-100 of 1 per cent Nicotine."

These prices prevail at ALL Agencies in railroad towns throughout the United States.

If you cannot thus obtain "Black Leaf 40" send us P. O. Money Order and we will ship you by Express prepaid.

Manufactured by

**Kentucky Tobacco
Product Co.**

INCORPORATED

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

possible, and so large are many of the flocks kept—even though the closer settlement movement has played havoc among some of the most famous sheep runs—that a method of classification is possible which if attempted in England or America would appear ridiculous. Imagine the owner of say 200 sheep, classing his clip into eight or nine different lots, and offering each separately! There would not be enough wool in each separate lot to attract the attention of any single buyer either in London or any of the selling centers in Australia. The whole clip would today only be regarded as a mere handful, which, if all of one description might be considered to be worthy of notice if there was a prospect of securing more like it. Hence it will be seen that large growers in the commonwealth have facilities within their reach for providing the wool using fraternity with quantities of wool properly divided into separate sorts which are large enough in weight to merit their attention. When buyers visit the sales they know what description of material they intend to secure, and also have some idea as to what its market value should be. The reader will therefore see that the grower has in his own hands a powerful lever, while in the market to which his productions are sent there is a strong incentive to use that lever and make it a useful source of income. Well prepared, well classified clips always command the most attention and make the highest prices, and we give below a facsimile page from a London wool sales catalogue, showing a well-known New South Wales clip sold last December, along with the various classes which had been made and the prices realized:

In brease, sup. com. E 31	12	40	26
" 1st clothing " E	38	22	22

LONDON DOCKS.

Ex NINGCHOW, @ Melbourne.

Mark
S. Wilson
Yanko
(New Clip)

	Tare,		
	Lot	lbs.	Bales Cts.
In grease, sup. com. E 31	12		40
3 bales hog.			
" 1st "	" hog 32		5 25

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol XII of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

M. C. RING, President,
Neillsville, Wis.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Ass'n

Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00. For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

R. A. JACKSON, President,
Dayton, Washington.

DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary, ..
Milford Center, Ohio.

Do not feed your sheep and cattle salt
you would not eat yourself

Use the Celebrated Sulphurized Block Salt

"The only Rock that's good for Stock"

ROYAL CRYSTAL

Special No. 2 Sheep Salt

manufactured especially for sheep purposes. Quality equal to Table Salt. Also the purest Crude Stock Salt on the market.

The only guaranteed Red Rock Salt

INLAND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah

Farnsworth Thayer & Stevenson

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

116-122 Federal St.

Boston, Mass.

" 1st clothing " E	33	47	25
" 2nd " " hog	34	22	23
" " " " E	35	25	23
" B " hog	36	10	22
" " " " E	37	19	22
" 1st clothing " hog	38	22	22
" 2nd " " "	39	18	20
" 1st R	40	8	20
" broken E			
3 bales hog	41	44	22
" necks "			
4 bales hog	42	65	23
" pieces "	43	41	19½
" 1st lambs	44	6	29
" 2nd "	45	10	22

It would be possible to write a great deal anent the mustering of the sheep on a large Australian station when shearing is about to commence, but though it would make interesting reading, we are now more immediately concerned with what happens to the wool after it is taken from the sheeps' backs. With regard to the shearing, it may be said that the shearers are paid at the rate of twenty-four shillings per hundred, that is, nearly six dollars, machine shearing being generally practiced. This is not only practicable, owing to the more favorable climate, for the animals can be clipped absolutely bare, but a tremendous saving of time is affected; the classers are able to get along with the work unremittingly until it is finished, and the whole clip is got through in the minimum of time with the minimum amount of labor.

Let us briefly describe how the fleeces are handled at shearing time. As the fleeces roll off they are picked up by a roustabout who lays them one by one flesh side downwards on a latticed table through which all second cuts and other loose bits fall on to the floor beneath. The fleece is opened out so that every part can be examined and the first thing to be done is to cut off all the lumps of dirt and all the badly stained pieces which may be attached to the hind parts. The best of these are placed in a large bin by themselves along with the short bits which fall under the table, and are sold separately as specified in the above catalogue, as stained pieces and locks. It may be said here that around the table are other

bins, each one intended to receive a particular fleece, and as they become full are consigned to their respective bales. Rubbish of every kind is kept out altogether, as it only makes weight without supplying the buyer with what he needs, and there is nothing which contributes to the successful sale of wool more than for users to know by experience that it may be relied upon to be as clean and uniform as possible. The reputation of the best clips rests largely upon this fact, and all those which have won the greatest fame and make the best values are known to be well skirted. On large stations a classing shed is provided, in which half a dozen or more men who work under the supervision of a foreman, may be employed. When cleared of all the dirt the fleeces are examined to see what class they are fitted for, and it may be said that there is scarcely any limit to the work of classification, though the more classes are made, the nearer does it become like that relative work, sorting, which is really outside the province of the wool grower, and belongs more immediately to the sphere of the topmaker.

The classer puts the fleeces intact into their separate receptacles, considering them only as whole fleeces. He puts the best and longest wools into the super combing class, providing of course, that they are good enough. These fleeces are used in worsted manufacture, as the machinery there employed is adapted only for dealing with long material, every fibre being laid as near parallel as possible, necessitating good length to enable them to hold together. The first combing is, of course, similar to the super, but hardly so light in condition. Second combing is still more heavy and inferior from the point of view of a combing wool. When the wool is found to be too short for combing, it is put into the clothing class. This material is usually not only lacking in length of staple, but is finer, in fibre, being suitable for an entirely different process of manufacture. In a large measure the catalogue speaks for itself. Broken fleeces are those which have not come off whole, and as these

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A. M. Goslen, President and Mgr.

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DESIGNING ENGRAVING

OUR CUTS ARE THE BEST

Salt Lake City, Utah

are generally somewhat tender in fibre and lacking in vitality they go to make up a separate lot. All the necks are put by themselves, likewise the pieces which have already been mentioned. First lambs is the best and soundest of the lambs' wool, seconds coming next. The locks are simply the short, heavy bits which are made at shearing time wherever sheep are handled, and should always be baled to themselves.

Classing English Wools.

Perhaps no greater contrast could be drawn than that between the conditions under which the English wool-grower follows his vocation and those of his Australian compeer. Smaller flocks, and more rough and ready meth-

ods are the first things to cause comment. Even the largest English growers sink into insignificance compared with most of those in the Commonwealth. Moreover, the art of classing is not understood so thoroughly, and probably never will be. The most that can be expected to be done in most cases is to thoroughly clean the wool of heavy muck lumps, and fold it up without using objectionable pieces of string. This practice is being fought against by all buyers, for it brings no good to users, and the sooner it is abandoned entirely, the better. On English farms the shearing is usually done in any of the buildings which may be available, and if the farmer is an up-to-date man, he sees to it that the floor is swept clean, and boards laid on the floor to keep the wool free from all rubbish while the sheep are being shorn. As the fleeces are taken off they are often rolled up by the shearer himself, after they have been carefully cleaned. Even when flocks are fairly large no real classing is done. If there is a sufficient quantity to do so, hog wool, that is wool from young sheep which are being shorn the first time, is kept separate from the ewe and wether fleeces.

One result of the impracticability of sorting English fleeces so thoroughly as in Australia is that staplers do a considerable business. These visit the fairs, buy the clips, and sell them again to users. Even in the country districts a large amount of trading is done among farmers themselves. Men who have a fair quantity of wool of their own buy up as many little clips as they can get hold of, and after making a nice parcel dispose of them to the stapler who buys in their locality.

Perhaps it will be interesting to our readers to give a practical outline of the methods generally adopted by the English grower. Shearing is mostly done by hand, and as they are taken off the fleeces are placed on a table by the folder. All very dirty pieces and lumps of dirt are cut off and kept out of the wool. The fleeces are generally laid flesh side downwards, so that when folded they have the inside turned outwards. This, however, is not always



WOOL TWINE

LUDLOW FINISHED, INDIA

No. 4½ is the best twine for tying fleeces.

Insist on your dealer supplying you with this twine.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.
CHICAGO.

Paradise Dell Farm

Rams all sold for this year, but have left for sale 45 registered ewes ranging in age from one to four years old. Also prize-winning Barred Rock cockrels and pullets BRED for beauty and profit for sale.

E. S. Taliaferro, Prop.
Russell, Kans.

SHEEPMEN!

Do You Ship to the Chicago Market?

For Prompt Returns of Sales
You Should Transact All Such
Business Through a Bank That
Maintains an Account With The

Live Stock Exchange National Bank
OF CHICAGO

BROWN & ADAMS

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

269-279 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JACOB F. BROWN
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done, the wool being sometimes laid the other side up. The former is the better way of the two; it facilitates the removal of all the rubbish, which is then more likely to be visible on the surface, and can be cut off readily. When the fleece has been properly straightened out and cleaned, the sides are turned over towards the middle of the back. Rolling is then commenced, beginning at the tail and turning over the fleece towards the neck. Sufficient is left at the neck end to form a kind of band which is twisted and drawn out till it is long enough to encircle the remainder of the wool, and then passed through near the end at which it started, thus fastening the whole in a sort of roll. At one time, pieces of string were largely used, but the practice is about dead, very little English wool indeed being tied with string of any kind. The practice still obtains a little in Devonshire. Here and there in other parts farmers continue in the old way, but it does not meet with the approval of the trade. The fibres which come off the string are so fine and small as to be scarcely visible, and may be easily overlooked. Yet they are there in the wool, and their presence is discovered when it is too late to remedy the evil. Being of a different nature from the wool, the fibres from the string do not take the dye like the genuine wool fibre. Consequently when they find their way into the finished piece their presence is revealed by the fact that they retain their original color.

I understand that it is not considered feasible in the United States to roll and tie up the fleece with the neck-band as is the custom with English, Scotch, and Irish sheep farmers and I would suggest the use of paper twine. By all means cease using sisal twine, for this is the worst class of string that can possibly be used. If paper twine is used and any length happens to get into the wool and is not seen, when it comes to the scouring operation it will soften and melt away, hence injury to the succeeding operations, and the fabrics themselves will be entirely avoided. It does not seem to the writer that

it will ever be practicable to prepare American fleeces for market after the methods of Australian squatters; the English system will be found most suitable, and all United States wool growers have to do is simply to remove the heavy muck lumps, and the fleeces can then be folded by turning in the sides and rolling as outlined above.

WOOL IMPORTS.

The following is a statement of the imports of wool, unmanufactured, into the United States during the month of December, 1912:

	Pounds.	Dollars.
Class 1, clothing.....	2,900,078	638,094
Class 2, combing.....	890,445	248,605
Class 3, Carpet.....	10,185,135	1,697,502

FOREIGN HIDE MARKET.

The following quotation for sheep hides comes from Sydney, Australia, December 27th.

	Per Pound Price
Merino best full wooled.....	16 to 17½c
Merino medium full wooled.....	14 to 15c
Merino short wool wooled.....	12 to 13c
Lambs	
Good length wooled.....	13 to 14½c

When before the Ways and Means committee, Mr. Bennett assured its members that free wool would not reduce the price of wool. In the pages of his paper two days later he tells the wool grower that wool will be much lower this year than it was last.

WANTED

Some Western Farmer to handle 50 Registered Hampshire Ewes on the shares.

Address—718 McIntyre Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

BEFORE SELLING OR SHIPPING YOUR WOOL, WHY NOT DROP US A LINE, STATING WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER, FOR WE ARE ALWAYS IN THE MARKET?

Coffin & Gillmore WOOL

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